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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

Put Shoulder to the Wheel.

We believe it is practicable to fill the quota of Allegheny county, under the new call, with volunteers. At all events, the trial can be made; and it is our duty to make it. The season is favorable. The back-bone of the Rebellion is broken. The fact is palpable. The men are needed to grind it to atoms. Heretofore Allegheny has been foremost in responding to calls for men. We believe she will not be behind now. Let every man put his shoulder to the wheel for what is certain to be the final effort. A public meeting has been suggested in furtherance of this patriotic object. Some of the wards are already moving. Why not make the movement a general one? The time is short, but it is ample if every man puts his shoulder to the wheel. What say you, men of Allegheny?

The Deliverer of Tennessee.

But a few days since the traitor, BRECKINRIDGE, entered Tennessee and proclaimed himself the deliverer of the erring Union people of that State—the Santa Claus bearing the great rebel Christmas present of pardon to all lovers of the Stars and Stripes who would abandon their allegiance, and bow down beneath a rag which has not sufficient beauty to prevent rebels themselves being ashamed of it. Not only did the people disappoint the bold adventurer, but GEN. BURBRIDGE and STONEMAN got in his rear, fought him, defeated him, and depleted his flying army so as to render it useless for further operations. From first to last BRECKINRIDGE has proved himself an unsuccessful traitor, never a soldier. Truly his answer is a curse to rebellion upon him, and the cause he represents. Repentance alone can save him.

John Bull in a Fame.

If that part of the order of General DIX which enjoined the duty of going and taking, wherever they could be found, the anglo-rebel thieves and murderers, was short lived, it did do work. Luckily it went to Canada, while yet it traveled to Washington; and before John Bull knew that it was abrogated, it had thoroughly stirred the Britishers up and brought them to the stool of repentence. Meetings were held, telegrams were sent off to Washington by the officials, and there was a general going to the confessional. In Hamilton a meeting was held, and an address to the Governor General adopted for the enforcement of the laws against the rebels in the Provinces, disavowing sympathy with them, and full of fine professions. John Bull in the Provinces is finely in a fume, and we have to thank GEN. DIX for it.

Why More Men are Needed.

The New York *Post* says: The question at issue now is nothing less than this: Shall the war be closed in another campaign, or, shall we permit it to drag on for another year, or, perhaps, two or three years? If the coming campaign comes to the help of the armies in the field, Lee's army can be destroyed within sixty days: and in that case the rebels will not have a single formidable army east of the Mississippi. But if Lee can maintain himself for six months longer no other army can be raised by the rebels in the south, to give us trouble, and to face us even if Lee were destroyed. It is of the most vital importance, therefore, that our armies should be strengthened, at once, so as to gain this required success over Lee before any other rebel force can be organized and to be put into the field.

A Wail from Richmond!

The speech of FOOTE, in the rebel Congress, is the tallest kind of performance! Making proper allowance for the peculiarities of the man, there is no reason for doubting that he spoke the sentiments of many others beside himself.

Publication of the Internal Tax List.

The special Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* telegraphs that the action of the officers of the Internal Revenue in furnishing newspapers with lists of persons taxed, &c., meets the cordial approval of Commissioner Lewis.

A NAVY YARD IN THE WEST—CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE TO VISIT PITTSBURGH.—His Honor the Mayor yesterday received a letter from Rear Admiral E. H. Davis, Chairman of a Committee appointed by Congress to select a site for a navy yard on Western waters, stating the commission would be in Pittsburgh on Thursday, to confer with the authorities relative to the advantages of this location for such a purpose. A meeting of citizens was accordingly called through personal notification to take some action in the matter, and assembled at the Custom House at two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The meeting came to order with Isaac Jones in the chair. The object of the meeting was stated, and list of interrogations relative to the natural resources of Pittsburgh in view of its selection as the point for the location of the proposed Navy Yard, when a motion a committee of four, consisting of Isaac Jones, T. J. Bigham, C. W. Batchelor, and George H. Thurston, was appointed to make answer to the questions propounded by the Naval Commission. After some general discussion of the subject and matters connected therewith, it was moved that a committee of conference to wait on the Naval Commission be appointed, when the following committee of conference were appointed:—Mayor Lowry, Isaac Jones, John W. Chalfant, Jas. P. Barr, B. F. Jones, Joseph Dilworth, C. W. Batchelor, Joseph Pennock, T. J. Bigham, W. S. Haven, Thos. Haskinson, Thos. M. Howe, Jas. H. Cooper, Geo. H. Thurston, and Thos. Bakewell.

The committee of conference will be at the Monongahela House at eleven o'clock this morning.

On motion adjourned.

THE Atlantic Monthly for January has been received by Miner, the Bookseller. If it is a true index to the year, certainly nothing better could be desired.

THE Waverly Magazine, for Jan. 1st can be had at H. L. Norton's newsroom, Brownsville.

Washington Items.

The intelligence of the death of Mr. Dayton, has inaugurated a fresh demand for the appointment to the place of Minister to France. By many it is argued that Mr. Stanton will avail himself of this opportunity to retire without discredit from the War Department and assume the position of a Minister abroad; but those intimate with the purposes of the administration, insist that pledges heretofore made to Henry J. Raymond, must now be fulfilled by the appointment.

The managers for the new project for another railroad between the national capital and the national financial metropolis of the country have also made their appearance. No sooner had they reached Washington than the chiefs of the lobby of the present monopolist turned up, with their arms buckled on, ready for the fussell. It will be remembered that a bill passed the House at the last session, making the Raritan Railroad a mail route; but it sticks in the Judiciary committee of the Senate.

The announcement of the proposed draft has been received here very quietly, and produces no new apprehensions except among military critics, who fear that it will seriously interfere with the recruiting, which for the past few weeks has been progressing very lively, and bringing into the service a large number and better class of soldiers than have been realized in the same period under any draft. The announcement of another draft has already brought to Washington an unusual number of substitute speculators in search of negroes and to intercept discharged soldiers. Efforts are being made by the civil authorities to expel them from the city.

The Committee of Ways and Means are almost unanimously in favor of the repeal of the duty on paper. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, is understood to be the only member of the committee opposed to this policy. The fact that the retention of the duty will produce no revenue, but add about one million of dollars to the cost of government printing next year will have great influence upon Congress.

After all the expectations of the immediate passage of the Bankrupt bill, fears are entertained that it may fail. A number of amendments are proposed to be made to the bill in the Senate, which will necessitate its going back to the House, where some of these amendments are unpopular, and will greatly imperil the final passage of the bill.

The limit of the amount of gold interest bearing bonds hereafter to be issued has been definitely fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury. A different policy is to be adopted. The tariff will be so arranged as to insure the receipts from the increase of gold not only to pay interest on the public debt, but to meet all the demands of the Government for gold.

I hear, on the best authority, that Savannah has been given up by the rebel authorities at Richmond. What Hardee will now aim to do will be to save his army, if possible, and allow the city to fall into our hands. He can make good his retreat while the city on the east side is free from siege, but he must move quickly. At the present time, or rather up to the date of our latest advices, the investment was confined to the south and west of the city, which allowed the rebels a chance to escape, if they saw fit to do so. Meanwhile, it is probable, there will be considerable skirmishing between the respective forces, if not a regular pitched battle.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The French Mission.

General Dix Desires to be Relieved.

Every Soldier Ordered to the Front.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Number of Union Prisoners Exchanged

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

It is inferred from the appointment of Bigelow as Charge d'Affairs at the French Court, that the appointment of a successor to Mr. Dayton will not be hastily made.

The boat from the army headquarters, due this morning, is ice bound in the river off Glasboro Point, and our regular files of yesterday's Richmond papers are therefore delayed. The papers of Tuesday have news from Savannah, and as the investment of the city by Sherman's army is now complete, the rebels are themselves likely to have to wait for the accounts of its fall till the news comes through our sources.

Major General John a Dix yesterday asked to be relieved of his command. No action on the request is yet known to have been taken.

All trains leaving Washington yesterday afternoon and to-day were heavily loaded with crowds going home for the holidays.

The following important order is just issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 19.—Every officer and soldier absent from his command will be held, and if not on duty ordered to their respective organizations. All Provost Marshals and Boards of Enrollment are directed and instructed to employ the most diligent exertions in forwarding soldiers to the front and arresting deserters, and will report to this office the facts that are sent without proper authority. Surgeons in charge of hospitals are directed to send forward all who are fit for service, taking care, however, not to expose any who are unfit. Recruiting officers are enjoined to diligence, and those who are found guilty of neglect, the Adjutant General is directed to result immediately to their commands. Every effort must be put forth to fill up the ranks, strengthen the armies, and aid the patriotic and gallant troops now smiting the enemy with victorious blows.

By order of the Secretary of War.

C. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The amount of suspended requisitions on Secretary Fessenden's table this morning was upwards of one hundred millions, while the public debt was about two thousand three hundred and fifty millions.

The Commissary General of Prisoners has received information from Lieutenant Colonel Mulford, Agent of Exchange, that the last cartel resulted in liberating two hundred and twenty-one officers and ten thousand and thirty two enlisted men from the prison pens of Andersonville, Millen and Savannah. The officers and men exchanged included only those who at the time of their liberation were declared by the rebel surgeons to be unfit for duty for sixty days. Out of the total number over five hundred have died since they were delivered into our hands. As yet there is no immediate prospect of a resumption of the cartel, although efforts are being made to effect it, and thereby release all of our prisoners now in the hands of the rebels. Lieutenant Colonel Mulford is expected to-morrow with important information to the Government, relative to future exchanges of prisoners.

Sergeant John Higgins, of the 12th Illinois cavalry, who was court-martialed for embezzlement of rebel subsistence funds, has been acquitted and ordered back to duty.

In Sherman's march through Georgia, the honor of capturing General Howell Cobb's celebrated pacing mare, which cost him twenty-five thousand dollars in New York before the commencement of the war, belongs to private Walter Burns, of Company E, 21st Ohio. The poor fellow, however, was afterwards captured and murdered by the rebels. His companions found him dead, with a bullet through his brain and his throat cut. His death was retaliated.

The Government is in hourly expectation of news from the fleet. They hope to hear that Wilmington has been invested both by land and water.

The statistics of the Financial Revenue Department show that the State of New York pays one-half of the amount received at that Department.

FROM RICHMOND.

Peace Commissioners Proposed.

Foote Declares the Game Ended.

He Throws Up the Sponge.

RATS BEGIN TO LEAVE.

Loud and Long Shrieks of Despair.

Jeff. Davis Denounced.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

In the rebel House of Representatives on Saturday last, Mr. McMullen, of Virginia, offered a resolution in favor of sending within the Union lines, commissioners to treat with the representatives of the Government at Washington for a restoration of peace. In reply to a question, Mr. McMullen stated that Bishop Lay, who had recently arrived in Richmond, had been assured by Gen. Grant that any such commissioners would be allowed to pass through his lines.

Foote has retired to private life in disgust. In the rebel House, while the currency bill was up, he withdrew from that body after making a frank statement of the situation of the rebellion. He said: "Sir, I beseech the honorable gentlemen, in this last occasion, perhaps, that I shall have the honor of addressing this House, to look with me upon the present condition of the country before they refuse to withhold their support from this measure. What is our situation? Let us look danger in the face, and provide for it while it is possible to do so. Sir, we are upon the verge of ruin. Congress is rapidly abandoning all its important powers, and building up an irresponsible military despotism, the like of which has never existed before on earth. The policy of the present House seems to be to crush out dissatisfaction by armed violence alone, in imitation of that thorough policy introduced in England by Cromwell and the celebrated Lord Stafford, the enforcement of which speedily brought Charles the First to the block, but before Stafford had lost his own head. Ten days hence free discussion will have been effectually extinguished in this body by means which I may not specify. The Capitol will be closed against free and independent debate, and deeply criminal disloyalty will be the badge of gallant and efficient Johnson from the command of Tennessee, and the transfer of that army to the neighborhood of Nashville have opened all Southern Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama to the army of Sherman. Fort McAllister has fallen; Savannah is about to fall; the city of Charleston seems to be doomed to defend a few days later. Hood's army has already met with great disaster at Franklin, and in my judgment is fatally compromised. The material interference in all the affairs of all this dire mischief, as it was of the result of the unfortunate battle of Murfreesboro' and the still more disastrous one at Mission ary Ridge. Should Hood's army be destroyed, an event which I fear is but too probable, and Sherman could come round to this vicinity in ships, which I do not suppose he now intends, what will be the fate of Richmond?"

From Tennessee.

Thomas Still at Columbia.

Country Filled with Rebel Deserters.

Hood's Army in a Deplorable Condition.

Their Extermination Probable.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 22.

No official reports from the army. At last accounts, Thomas was at Columbia. A portion of the rebel force had crossed the river, and were proceeding southward. The entire country about Nashville is filled with deserters from the rebel army, and they are constantly coming in voluntarily, or otherwise.

The report that Hood had crossed Dutch River with sixty-two pieces of artillery is untrue. The artillery was mostly lost between Franklin and the battles before Nashville, and the pieces left him on his retreat must have been few. Hood's army is represented, by deserters, as in a indescribable condition, short of clothing, and desertion is probable. The weather has been very cold since last night. River seven feet and rising.

From Havana.

Seizure of a Steamer for Violating the Neutrality Laws.

Capture of a Blockade Runner.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

The steamer Columbia brings Havana dates to the 17th. The steamer Alexandria, now called the Mary, had been seized at Nassau, for a violation of the neutrality laws, being an armed vessel, but she has most probably been released.

President Lincoln's message was criticised unfavorably by the *Diario*.

The Houston Telegraph announces officially the seizure of the United States steamer Sonora, while on her way to New Orleans, from Santiago, on the 18th ult.

The English blockade runner schooner Alabama, was captured off Galveston on the 7th ult. At the time, eight vessels more were blockading Galveston.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AFRICA.

Remains of Mr. Dayton to be Sent Home.

HALIFAX, December 22.

Seven days' later news received last night during a thick snow storm. The news is unimportant.

The English Home Secretary has awarded all the monetary reward in the case of Muller to the calaman, Matthews.

The remains of Mr. Dayton were embalmed and sent to Havre for shipment to New York. The obsequies took place on the 6th inst., and were attended by the galland and efficient Johnson from the command of Tennessee, and the transfer of that army to the neighborhood of Nashville have opened all Southern Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama to the army of Sherman. Fort McAllister has fallen; Savannah is about to fall; the city of Charleston seems to be doomed to defend a few days later. Hood's army has already met with great disaster at Franklin, and in my judgment is fatally compromised. The material interference in all the affairs of all this dire mischief, as it was of the result of the unfortunate battle of Murfreesboro' and the still more disastrous one at Mission ary Ridge. Should Hood's army be destroyed, an event which I fear is but too probable, and Sherman could come round to this vicinity in ships, which I do not suppose he now intends, what will be the fate of Richmond?"

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From Cairo and below.

The Trade of Memphis Reviving.

Large Amounts of Cotton Awaiting Shipment.

CAIRO, December 22.

The steamer Henry Ames, from New Orleans on the 14th, has arrived. Cotton unchanged, with little inquiry.

The steamer Marble City, from Memphis, brings 280 bales of cotton.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says recent orders respecting cotton trade, had a reviving effect on the business of that city, and that the cotton trade will be prosecuted energetically. The Government purchasing agent there has had $200,000 placed to his credit. Five hundred bales had already arrived by steamers from below, and large amounts are awaiting shipment. Large quantities are also waiting beyond our lines, waiting the issue of necessary orders to bring it to Memphis.

Arrival of P. O. Agent from Gen. Sherman's Army.

Large Sale of Postage Stamps.

The Army in Excellent Condition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

Col. Markland, special agent of the Postoffice Department reports that the mails were landed, assorted, and during the evening of the 17th inst. were distributed to the entire army of Gen. Sherman. In half an hour he sold $2,100 worth of stamps, and could, if he had had them, sold double that amount. He brought with him upwards of 10,000 soldiers' letters, which have been mailed here to their respective addresses. The army is in excellent spirits and the sanitary condition was never better.

Railroad Collision.

BOSTON, December 22.

A collision took place on the Cheshire Railroad last night, about three miles above Keene. A passenger train was run into by a wood train, and it is reported that several passengers in the rear cars were injured, and a lady and two children were killed. The passenger train was impeded by snow, and stopped for want of water, and the thick snow and gloom prevented the following train from seeing the signals made for it to stop.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

The military situation and news from the rebel capital, have a depressing effect on prices of securities, and produce a general disposition to sell. In railroad and mining stocks there was considerable activity, with a general decline, ranging from ¾c to 5½c. Railroad bonds are quiet and weak. Bank stocks are strong, in prospect of January dividends. Governments unsteady, under the extreme uncertainty as to the policy of Secretary Fessenden. Miscellaneous shares were dull and heavy. At the Petroleum Board there was considerable activity in Germania, the sales amounting to 8,100 shares at 110@113, and in Manhattan at 70. All other oil stocks were dull. The gold market opened steadily, with considerable activity. Towards noon the price fell off, and the market was rather quiet. The money market shows increasing stringency. Call loans are quoted generally at 7 ₰ cent. Little demand for exchange for Saturday's steamer.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK Dec. 22.

Money active and firm at 7 per cent. Sterling quiet at 109¾ to 109¾. Gold less active and lower, opening at 223, advancing to 223¼, declining to 223⅛, and closing at 223 to 223¼, dealt in stocks, without decided change. Stocks lower and dull, Rock Island, 103½; Fort Wayne 100¾; Toledo, 109; Northwestern, 40; do preferred, 70¾; Michigan Southern, 69¾; do guaranteed, 113; Erie, 87¼; do preferred, 99¾; Hudson, 114¾; Michigan Central, 115; Illinois Central Scrip, 124; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 94¾; Quicksilver, 44¾; Mississippi Central certificates, 42¼; U. S. 6s '81, coupons, 116½; 5-20s, coupons, 106; 10-40s, coupons, 101¼.

EVENING BOARD.

Gallagher's—Stocks steady: Gold, 222; New York Central, 144½; Hudson, 114¾; Reading, 114; Michigan Central, 116¾; Michigan Southern, 70; Illinois Central, 116; Pittsburgh, 91½; Cleveland and Toledo, 108¾; Erie, 87¼; North Western, 39¾; do preferred, 70; Fort Wayne, 100¾; Ohio and Mississippi Central, 33; Canton, 38¾; Quicksilver, 44¼; Mariposa, 8¾; Preferred, 20¾; Washington subscriptions to the 7-30 loan for the week ending December 17th, were 4,625,000, and the 10-40 loan nearly 2,500,000. Subscriptions to the former on the 19th were reported to be 500,000, and to the latter, 22,500,000. The 10-40 loan is to be continued in the market.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

Gold weaker and inactive, owing to the satisfactory aspect of military affairs, which acts as a drag upon the market against which the bulls do not care to contend only moderately. Price ranged from 222¾ up to 223¼, and down again to 222.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

Petroleum about 1c lower. Crude 65c. Refined in bond, 76c; refined, free, 95c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

Cotton firm at $1 25 for middling uplands. Flour—State and Western opened quiet and without decided change, and closed dull and declining 5@10c. Sales 10 30 extra at $10 30@$11 05; 11 25 for round hoop Ohio, and $11 30@12 00 for trade brands. Whisky excited, irregular and unsettled; sales of 1,200 bbls, closing with sellers at the inside quotation. Wheat dull and lower; sales of winter red Western at $2 50; amber Michigan $2 56½. Rye dull and nominal. Corn dull and heavy at $1 86½ for inferior mixed Western in store; $1 91 for good do afloat; 1 95 for prime Southern mixed; $1 97 for yellow southern. Oats dull and heavy at $1 02@1 04 for western. Wool quiet and without change. Coffee firm. Sugar dull. Molasses quiet at 85c. Pork heavy and sales of mess at $40 25 for 1863-64 for mess, cash and regular way, closing at $37 87½, cash; $41 50@42 for new; $39@37 for prime; $39@40 for prime mess; 1,000 bbls mess, January, buyer's option, (sellers and buyers) option, at $42@45; 500 bbls, 1863-64 mess, for January, buyer's option, at $42 50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and firm; sales of 200 pkgs at 16½c for hams. Bacon sides quiet. Cumberland cut, for January, 20¼c. Dressed hogs steady and quiet at 12c for western. Lard heavy; sales of 1,000 bbls. Butter quiet and steady. Cheese unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.

Flour and grain unchanged, and the market for both closed quiet at yesterday's prices. Whisky advanced to $2 15@2 17, holders asking $2 20. Provisions in fair demand for mess Pork at $40 25@41 for first-class city brands. Bulk Meats firm at 16c. for Shoulders, and 18@18¼c. for Sides, packed. There is but little demand for prime Lard. Head and Gut sold at 21¼c. Hogs dull and 50c. lower; sales of 2,000 pounds averages at $16, and 200 pounds at $14 25; extra heavy at $14 50. Receipts of 9,000 bu Cloverseed at $15 75@16, and in fair demand. Gold, 220; Silver, 195. Exchange firm, par to 1-10 premium. The Money market continues very close, which renders business less active than it otherwise would be.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.

Flour dull. Wheat dull and declined 2@3c. Live hogs quiet at 11¾@11¾c. Dressed hogs declined 7c; sales at 14¼@14¾c, dividing 200 lbs, the market closing weak. Provisions dull. Mess pork $38 50@39 00, closing weak; prime mess declined 50c; sales at $28 50@28 59. Bulk meats dull. Lard dull at 20¼. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 10,000 bush; corn, 5,000 bush; oats, 9,000 bush; hogs, 16,000 head.

Rebel Barbarities.

It does appear as if the Rebel resources had been sorely taxed to invent new methods of torture for their Union prisoners. Every narration of facts presents new features of horror and cruelty which would be almost incredible if we did not have within the scope of our own observation the living and dying testimony of victims. Lieutenant H. C. POTTER, of the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was in the hands of the rebels since August 19th, 1864, has just arrived North, and relates some terrible cases of barbaric treatment. He and some companions escaped once, but were pursued by bloodhounds and taken back. He tells of Lieutenant YOUNG having been deliberately murdered by a soldier on guard, while in his cell, by a shot fire. Another officer was shot in broad daylight as a matter of mere sport. Upon the arrival of a new recruit as guard, he deliberately took aim and shot one of the officers, who was peacably standing within the prescribed limits, remarking, "That he only wanted to kill a Yankee." He received and even a reprimand.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *American* writing from Annapolis, Md., on the 20th, refers to the melancholy fact that:

"No less than seventy victims of rebel barbarity are to be borne to their last resting place, and seventy more horrid looking corpses never were seen by human eye. To such a state had they been reduced by starvation and exposure in open stockades that their remains resemble Egyptian mummies, and can be kept any length of time, there being nothing to decompose but the bone and a comparatively little lightly drawn over it; and I regret to say that there are many more who will soon follow them, for all of the hospitals are filled to their utmost capacity with similar cases. The officers of the Northern Light state that such was the anxiety of our men to get out of the hands of their jailers that they would not wait until the guards would strike them down, their last look being given to the old flag, under whose folds they hoped soon to be."

He also intimates that the steamer Illinois is the last of the transport fleet was expected with 800 of the worst cases yet received. *What must their condition be?*

Congress and the President.

On Thursday last, by a vote of 69 to 63, the House of Representatives tabled the resolution reported in June last by Henry Winter Davis from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The resolution was called up on Monday and adopted by a large vote, after an amendment by which the term "Executive Department" was substituted for "President." The resolution was passed in two sections, as follows:

Resolved, That Congress has a constitutional right to exercise authoritative voice in declaring and prescribing the foreign policy of the United States, as well as in the recognition of new powers, as by other things, and it is the constitutional duty of the Executive Department to respect that policy, not less in diplomatic arrangements than in the use of the national force when authorized by law.

This was agreed to by a vote of 118 yeas against 8 nays.

The question was next put on agreeing to the second branch of the resolution, viz.:

And the propriety of any declaration by any foreign policy by Congress is sufficiently proved by the vote which pronounces it, and such proposition, while pending and undetermined, is not a fit topic for diplomatic explanation with any foreign power.

The latter branch of the resolution was agreed to by a vote of 67 yeas against 58 nays. The affirmative vote was made up as follows; 21 Republicans, 46 Democrats. Of the nays, 56 were Republicans, and 2 Democrats.

Mining Affairs.

The chief interest of the mining board centres in French Creek, the speculation in which has broken down rather unpleasantly.

A member of the Exchange has failed in his contracts upon the stock to a large amount, variously stated at $40,000 to $75,000; beside which he yesterday failed to respond to obligations in Boston to the extent of $50,000.

The party in question has been the chief agent, or, as some say, the principal, in the recent large speculation in the stock. The prices have this morning fallen to 2¾ without buyers.

At the regular board mining stocks were generally stronger.—*N. Y. Commercial*, 20th.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Georgia Campaign.

The Army Observe Thanksgiving Day.

They Have an Abundance of Turkeys for the Occasion.

Gov. Brown's Penitentiary Soldiers Captured.

Sherman's Destination Through North and South Carolina to Richmond.

Hood's Military Character Criticised.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

The *Tribune's* army of the James special says, deserters from the rebels report the most intense interest existing inside the rebel lines for news from Sherman, and although the northern journals say the northern armies in our front is full of rumors of disasters to Sherman's, which is having a demoralizing effect upon officers and men.

Gen. Foster asked Gen. Sherman about keeping in communication, in order to forward more forces joining Hardee. Gen. Sherman told him to hold on where he was and prevent Hardee's men from running away, but to let him go if necessary. He said he would open his lines and let 20,000 go in if the rebels wished it, as he was sure of capturing all of them.

The *Evening Post* has a long account of Sherman's march through Georgia, from the time he turned from Hood's army at Rome. The initiation of the plans whereby under cover of the rebel leaders were completely mystified concerning our movements and that Sherman's design was to avoid any action of importance until he reached the coast. The destruction of the Railroad was accomplished by twisting the rails so that they could not again be rolled into shape, two hundred miles were thus made useless.

The only fight of moment was one in which Wheeler was badly whipped.

After our capture, the army observed Thanksgiving Day by a general dinner. It accumulated a large supply of turkeys for that purpose at Milledgeville.

Most of the penitentiary convicts who had volunteered into the Georgia militia were captured in their prison clothes. Gen. Sherman let them loose again, to give Governor Brown the full benefit of the labors of their liberty. All kinds were abundant along the route, particularly east of the Ogeechee river.

The special account, though lengthy, contains very little additional to what has already been given.

The *Herald's* correspondent with Sherman says, a rebel officer captured on McAllister, who is acquainted with the condition of things in Savannah, says only ten days' provisions are in the city, and Hardee cannot possibly hold out more than a fortnight.

The correspondent adds that General Sherman says he has been through Mississippi twice, and through Georgia once. His son goes North on the 24th, and by that time he will be ready to go North too. He says he will go through South Carolina, and leave waste behind him as naked as that which marks his path through Georgia, and this he will do through North Carolina also. Richmond being his destination.

The *Herald's* Port Royal correspondent says that the rebels still have a road open from Savannah by way of Jackson, and from that point to the interior, but swampy on the route, and Foster's position so that the single bridge, prevents the road being of much use.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 15th, says:—The shelling of Foster's batteries does not permit the passage of trains along the railroad. Hordersville is at present the terminus of the railroad. It admits that Sherman has burned every important railroad work on the Georgia side of the Savannah river.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 19th, has a long article on Hood's defeat, abusing Jeff Davis severely for his course in meddling in military affairs. Hood's military character is sharply criticised, and is found full of faults. It says in three weeks after Johnston's removal the army had lost more men in killed and wounded, than during all the months of Johnson's command. It lost at Atlanta, without knowing how and why, and it was reduced to the same state of helpless demoralization, in which it once reached Dalton from Missionary Ridge. Hood has now sustained a defeat before Nashville, where he had no business to go. Sherman was successful because Beauregard was sent without an army to defeat him.

Hancock's New Corps.

APPONTMENT OF OFFICERS

Recruiting Progressing Rapidly.

Porter's Fleet at Wilmington.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

Thirty-eight appointments of officers have thus far been made in General Hancock's Veteran Reserve Corps, viz: one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, four Majors, sixteen Captains, four First Lieutenants, and eight Second Lieutenants. The officers appointed, as a preliminary to receiving their commissions, will be required to furnish a certain number of veterans for their regiments; Captain, at least forty privates; Lieutenant, twenty-five, and Second Lieutenant, twenty.

No appointments have yet been made from either Pennsylvania or Massachusetts. Recruiting is progressing rapidly, and the corps will undoubtedly be filled to its maximum number before spring.

The following is received in a dispatch from Gen. Grant, to the Secretary of War, dated City Point, Dec. 22d: Richmond papers just in say an official dispatch from Wilmington dated yesterday at 10 A. M. says, the advance of the enemy's fleet arrived off that point during the night. Over thirty steamers are now assembling and more are following.

Swiss Consul for the Northwestern States.

Report of Engineer King on the English and French Navies.

WASHINGTON, Dec 22.

The President has recognised Henry Endiers as Consul of the Swiss Confederation, at Chicago, for the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and the northern part of Illinois.

The Secretary of the Navy, to-day, transmitted to the House chief engineer King's report on the dock-yards and fortifications of Great Britain and France, accompanied by drawings. It appears that the armored ships of Great Britain, built and building, number twenty of these iron sea-going iron vessels, are iron-sheathed on iron, besides one iron and one wooden cupola vessel.

The Postmaster General has issued an order to Post Masters directing all mail matter intended for Sherman's army be sent by way of New York.

Additional members of Congress have left Washington for their homes.

The steamer Wabash, from City Point, with mails and passengers, due here early this morning, has not yet arrived, being clogged with ice several miles below here. Tug boats have been ineffectually engaged to day in efforts to afford relief. A boat in the employ of the government is in a similar condition. Ice has formed since last night.

The President has recognized Dennis Donohue as Consul of her Britanic Majesty at New Orleans.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS,

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

HOUSE.—Mr. ELIOT offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to communicate, if not inconsistent with the public interest, the report of Maj. Gen. Canby concerning the purchase by the United States of the products of States declared to be in insurrection.

There not being a quorum present, the House was called to obtain one. One less than a quorum answered to their names.

Mr. STEVENS said that it seemed unkind, after a holiday of two weeks from to-day, had been noted, that members should now absent themselves.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that the House yesterday refused to concur in the suggestion that there should be no business transacted to-day, and yet some members had gone home, thus preventing the transaction of business.

It was subsequently ascertained that some of the members had retired, thus leaving the House six less than a quorum.

At 1:20 P. M., the House adjourned until January 5th.

Gen. McCook Fights and Defeats the Rebel Gen. Lyon.

Dispatch from General Thomas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

The Government received a dispatch from General Thomas dated Nashville, Dec. 21, announcing the report that Gen. McCook overtook the rebel Gen. Lyon, on the 17th at Ashbyville, in McLean county, Kentucky, and after a sharp battle, defeated and routed him, killing a number of men and capturing one piece of artillery.

Gen. Thomas also announces that a portion of Lyon's rebel force were attacked, defeated and routed at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, on the 18th.

Highly Important.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

$2,000,000 Worth of Cotton Within Our Lines in Mississippi.

Gunboats Gone to Florence to Cut Off Hood.

Summing Up of the Campaigns.

Premature Publication of Gen. Butler's Expedition.

Col. North Claims to have a Promise of Pardon from the President.

Rebels Anxious About Sherman.

They were Mystified as to His Movements

Sherman Wants Hardee to Get All the Reinforcements He Can.

He is Certain of Capturing all of Them

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

The *Times* has a statement concerning the St. Albans raiders, that Porterfield, Scanton Albans, was introduced to Lanahan, Chief of Police, by Geo. N. Sanders. The conspirators knowing what Judge Coursal's decision would be, arranged for giving up the money. While Porterfield was under examination, Lamathe relapsed into a state of intoxication, but he did not succeed. The raiders offered bonds for the payment of the money, if ordered by judgment of the court. Our counsel refused all compromise and demanded every dollar of the stolen money.

The Canadian government will undoubtedly fully compensate the bonds.

A Washington dispatch to New Orleans states that there are $2,000,000 worth of cotton stored in the interior of Mississippi within our lines.

A Washington special learns from good authority that a fleet of gunboats were moving up the Tennessee River to Florence, to destroy the bridge there and prevent Hood's army from crossing. If they succeed, the chances are greatly in favor of the total destruction of Hood's command, as the Cumberland and Tennessee are too high to ford, and Hood has no pontoons.

Preparations for a Christmas dinner for Sherman's army has been abandoned owing to the fact that the army has had one grand Christmas dinner in marching through Georgia.

The *Commercial Advertiser* sums up the fruits of the campaign in the last sixty days, including the operations under Sherman, Thomas, Steinemen, Warren, Canby, and Rosecrans, and by the naval forces at Plymouth, N. C. It estimates 488 guns captured, and 5 guns lost by us. 75,000 prisoners taken, including 7,000 negroes taken; 8,000 killed and wounded. Our loss in men in the same time is not estimated. The rebels lost 25 Generals killed, wounded, and captured. While we lost 6; 265 miles of rebel railroad have been destroyed; 1,200 horses and mules captured. The damages in Georgia amount to millions of dollars, and in other parts of the Confederacy to ten millions.

These estimates do not include the sinking of the rebel ram Albemarle and the pirate Florida, and the capture of eleven blockade-runners.

The *Times* Washington special says the vacancy in the mission to Paris will not be filled at present.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the greatest fears are expressed in official circles that the naval and military expedition to capture Wilmington, and his plan to co-operate with Sherman will prove a failure.

Within forty-eight hours after the publication, three papers, guilty of the crime, were undoubtedly in Richmond, and their news communicated by telegraph to Wilmington.

At the opening of the commission, on the trial, yesterday, of Col. Dahlgren, a motion was made by counsel for the prisoner, for his discharge, on the ground that he had obtained an interview with the President, and that he (Dahlgren) had not been tried, and now demanded his release.

The commission decided they could not enter in the plea unless it was on the order of the Presidential Secretary of War.

The Judge Advocate proved several places where privates and officers put Republican votes in the hands of Colonel Dahlgren, and where they afterwards voted home they had been changed to Democratic votes. The Judge Advocate said, if the prisoner's counsel pleaded guilty to the charges and specifications, on Monday some fifty captured an ambulance and two sutler wagons within sight of the city, on the road to Falls' Church. They took away all the personal effects and goods that were in the wagons, the horses, and seriously wounded three soldiers, one of whom will loose an arm, took away captives one soldier and two clerks, Dr. Mellek and Frank Vaughn.

Rev. B. Prestley has been spending a few days in this city as the guest of Colonel James A. Ekin. On last Sabbath he delivered an eloquent sermon in the House of Representatives on the doctrine of the mediation of Christ. The floor and galleries were filled with Senators and Representatives, with their families, and other distinguished sojourners in the city. On Sabbath evening he preached in Dr. Gurley's church, and on Tuesday evening delivered a lecture on Palestine in the same church, for the benefit of foreign missions. It netted a handsome sum to the fund. The Doctor left for home this evening.

Lieut. George Brady, 14th U. S. Infantry, and son of Hon. Jasper E. Brady

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parvlance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1864.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, cleanly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

The New Call and Draft.

From the Proclamation of the President, calling for three hundred thousand more men, we learn that the necessity has been created, not by the depletion of our armies since the previous call, but from credits due and given under the law on former calls, and by "the operations of the enemy in certain States," which "have rendered it impracticable to procure from them their full quotas of troops under such calls."

Here two classes of derliection, or short-coming, are admitted: first, a loose system of debt and credit, amounteng to almost inextricable confusion, running through the entire administration of the law under the conscription system, whereby the call for five hundred thousand men was reduced to two hundred and eighty thousand; second, failure to enforce the law in certain States, and procure from them their full quotas; on account of which causes combined, but two hundred and fifty thousand of the five hundred thousand men called for were realized.

Now it is evident that the Government, not the people, is responsible in both cases. Has the debts and credits been properly kept up, there would have been no fatal reduction on that account. This loose system, it appears, is to be charged with the loss of two hundred and twenty thousand of the five hundred thousand men; and the failure to enforce the law "in certain States" with the loss of thirty thousand men.

The principle involved in the credits, if they have been righteously allowed, argues in favor of the faithfulness of sections receiving them in filling their quotas under the different calls; and the unfaithfulness of somebody connected with the administration of the law, as shown in the failure to give the proper credits, when they should have been given.

As to the deficiency arising from the non enforcement of the law "in certain States," "the operations of enemy" have unquestionably had something to do with it, particularly in Kentucky and Missouri. But as to Pennsylvania, New York and other States where there was no enemy before which the Government should have retired and where the law has not been satisfied, the excuse is not valid.

The county of Allegheny did its duty. It asked to be credited with nothing, although it had as good grounds as some sections that obtained credit. It accepted the duty imposed, and responded by filling its quota by volunteering, and by drafting for so much of it as was not filled when the day came round. She stands charged with no deficiency. She has acted in good faith, and up to the full measure of duty in support of the Government, and so she will continue to act. But other counties of the State, and sections of the country, did not so act; and simply, as we believe, because those charged with the administration of the law have not done their duty. Nevertheless, she is included in the last call to supply deficiencies, not her own deficiencies, but the deficiencies of others, resulting from unpatriotic, deliberate disregard of duty on the one hand, and failure to exert the power of the Government, on the other; for there is not a county in this or any other State, except, perhaps, those we have named, where the draft cannot be enforced. This, we claim, should be done, before Allegheny or any other county that has filled its quota is again called on.

In Clearfield county, for instance, the draft has not been enforced. This is a part of the deficiency. Instead of making Clearfield supply it, it is put upon Allegheny and other counties that have filled their quotas. If the Government is really powerless and cannot enforce the law, then no one will complain. But if such is not the case, then there is good ground of complaint.

The high claims of patriotism and every principle of duty, every consideration growing out of the situation of the country, is fully recognized; but the question is one of sufficient moment to justify the closest scrutiny, the plea for exact justice, and the demand for the performance of duty resting on all alike.

We repeat, there is no shirking from duty here,—there has not been, nor will there be,—but there is an intelligent regard for the just and vigorous administration of the law.

The Rebel Flag.

With the utter hopelessness of the rebel cause comes the discussion about the rebel flag. This is a coincidence which must have commended itself to the notice of our readers before. It is remarkable as one of the signs of the decay of the rebel strength. With weakness comes shame. With falling and fallen fortunes comes the harbinger of the end—shame and confusion. Really, it is not so much the style or construction of their flag which disturbs traitors most, but how to get up a pretext for abandoning the flag altogether. If the rag which now represents the "Confederacy" is an outrage upon the tastes of universal rebeldom, and the difference of opinion as to the adoption of a new one is so great that no decision can be arrived at, then the best way is to fall out and have none at all. If, however, the resolution should be strong enough to insist upon dying with some sort of a rag in their hands, we would suggest the following: The red ensign of Great Britain instead of the present red bar; the French tri-color instead of the blue bar, and a black spot in the centre of the white bar to denote the fundamental law of the "Confederacy"—Human Slavery. With such a formidable flag we do not see why the rebels should not be recognized by the *two great powers* across the ocean.

Thurston's Quarterly Trade Circular.

The current number of this publication is ready for delivery. It contains an elaborate article on "Steel Manufacturing at Pittsburgh," embodying valuable statistics, besides other interesting articles of local and general interest. The "Circular" is devoted exclusively to the manufacturing interests of Pittsburgh and ought to secure a support that will enable the editor to realise his idea of a journal of permanent value and influence at home and abroad.

Sixteenth Congressional District.

Attorney-General MEREDITH having filed an opinion (which will be found in this paper) that neither KOONTZ nor COFFROTH can receive the certificate, both returns being irregular, Governor CURTIN has so decided, and the case will go to the House of Representatives where it will be disposed of on its merits, where alone they can be canvassed. The effect of this will be to charge the Clerk of the House, under instructions, with the primary decision of the case—a state of circumstances that will give General KOONTZ his seat. Referring to the subject, the Frank'in *Repository* says:—"It must be borne in mind that the Governor has no discretion in the decision of such cases, as his duties in the matter are purely ministerial, and must be governed strictly by the record; but in Congress, where the question is open for the fullest investigation, the man for whom a clear majority of the votes are returned will be at once admitted, and General Coffroth may appear as contestant if he feels aggrieved thereby. If tried strictly by the rules Congress, General Coffroth is precluded from a contest by his failure to give notice within the time fixed by the statute, and if Congress is convinced that he has not committed a fraud to procure a seat—the avoiding his want of confidence in the justice of his case—is not the reasonable time he may reasonably be supposed to have taken?"

Rev. T. F. Bryne, an eminent Catholic clergyman of Philadelphia, died in that city a few days ago, aged forty-three years. He was extensively known and beloved in Washington and Georgetown. While a pastor in Washington he performed the marriage ceremony of the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.

The Victory at Nashville.

So intently have our people been watching the Southern coast for SHERMAN to come out that they can hardly appreciate the magnitude of General THOMAS' victory in Tennessee. The more we think, hear, or read of that transaction, or series of transactions, by Gen. THOMAS' gallant army, the better we like it. We like the words of the Philadelphia *Press*, as expressive of the situation: "Hood's army is not defeated, it is routed; it is not injured, it is destroyed. The forces that so proudly marched upon Nashville are now a mob of helpless fugitives. This victory is far, far greater than we had expected. We knew that THOMAS was able to defeat the enemy, but had no reason to hope for a triumph so tremendous."

Instinctive Retirement.

It is announced in the rebel papers that Gen. BEAUREGARD returned to Charleston from a short visit to Savannah on Sunday. The Sunday referred to was the one previous to Gen. SHERMAN'S approach. BEAUREGARD smelt Yankee powder afar off and not having the accommodations about him which he could command at Charleston, he, "returned from a short visit." It is presumed that this visit was *not short*, or it might have been longer.

RESIDENT PENNSYLVANIANS IN WASHINGTON.—The loyal Pennsylvanians resident in Washington, having accomplished the object for which their association was formed, have re-organized. They propose to amend the constitution by which they have hitherto been guided, for the purpose of embracing a wider field of action, to aid the Administration in all its measures for the suppression of the rebellion, and to promote social intercourse among the Pennsylvanians who reside in the city. The following officers were elected: President, Hon. J. K. Moorhead; Vice Presidents, Francis Jordan, John W. Forney, and Clinton Lloyd; Recording Secretary, Joseph M. Wilson; Corresponding Secretary, A. L. Hennishotz; Treasurer, H. C. Rahnestock. The association will meet every Monday evening, at Temperance Hall.

THE BRITISH ON SHERMAN.—When the British heard of SHERMAN'S plunge into Georgia, they pronounced his expedition to the seaboard "a monstrous idea." So said the Manchester *Guardian*—so said they all. The "monstrous idea" proved to be perfectly practicable, and John Bull may well have occasion to open his eyes wide when he gets the news by the last steamer. The *Guardian* said further: "We venture, at least, to think that such an attempt if it should be really made, will either be about the greatest feat ever accomplished in war, should it succeed, or one of the most memorable disasters on record, on the opposite hypothesis. But it is the simplest dictate of prudence to withhold comment on so strange a report until it receives confirmation."

We do not see how the British press is to escape from the confession that SHERMAN has accomplished "the greatest feat in war."

Kay & Co.'s Holiday Books.

The lovers of good books have a fine treat offered them at the popular establishment of Messrs. Kay & Co., No. 55 Wood street. Their stock was never so full and varied as at the present, and there was never before so fine an assortment of choice holiday books upon their shelves and in their show-cases. Purchasers have seldom seen such a magnificent array of standard works as Kay & Co. are now offering to the public. The provision of such a fine stock reflects great credit upon the house for, selecting it, as it shows how highly they appreciate the tastes and desires of the people of this city, who will not be slow to acknowledge the service. In fact outside world there are rumors of war between America and England; in Kay & Co's. we find the literature of both countries standing side by side, a united aristocracy of letters, equally commanding the respect of all who look on, and at the same time offering on the most democratic terms to unite in elevating the mind of humanity. This exalted alliance includes such names as the following: Washington Irving and Sir Walter Scott; Bancroft and Macaulay; Ralph Waldo Emerson and Carlyle; Longfellow and Tennyson; Bryant and Barns; Bayard Taylor and Charles Dickens; Poe and Byron; Holland and Charles Lamb; Marsh and Craik. Then there is the formidable phalanx of three whose names have withstood the storms and criticism of generations: Chaucer, the reformer of the English language; Milton, the poet of the Puritan Commonwealth; Dryden, who sang the restoration of the Stuarts, and Addison who gave to the world his immortal Spectator, besides a host too numerous to mention. Prescott, Hildreth and Bancroft, the historians of the United States are presented in the most accomplished style of typography and binding.

In the way of presentation books that are especially adapted to the holiday season, the stock of the Messrs. Kay & Co., is particularly rich. The best annuals and collections of poetry, are printed on the finest paper, embellished with the most exquisite works of the engravers burine, and bound in the most gorgeous styles.

The Juvenile Department has one of the largest and finest assortments of children's books ever offered in this city. Books handsomely illustrated for children; stories of fairies; stories of giants and stories of adventure are included. The young aspirant for deeds of chivalry and knight errantry, finds in the history of the olden times abundant sources of delight. In addition to their holiday books, Kay & Co. have a splendid assortment of Photograph Albums of all styles. This hasty review simply calls attention to a long catalogue; it is too large and exquisite to permit more to be said, especially as our limits say: "Thus far and no farther."

MR. EDITOR:—Some remarks having been elicited by the launching of the Manayunk on *Sunday* last, it may perhaps avert or at least soften the anathema proposed to be visited upon that vessel by those whose feelings have been outraged, to state a fact or two in palliation of the so-called desecration.

For some months the Manayunk had been lying upon the ways, awaiting a stage of water that would safely carry her out of her prison house to a deep mooring near the point, as she must of necessity receive her finishing touches after being put into the water and before leaving this port.

On Saturday last the water began to rise, and on Sunday reached the point of safety for launching. At this point the water began to recede, and there was no assurance that we should have eighteen feet of water again this winter. Then it was decided to slide her in, as the last opportunity perhaps for months to come. It is true that a second rise on Tuesday brought as much water as we had on Sunday, but on Monday the water had fallen to fifteen feet, and no one could foresee that it would come up again on Tuesday.

No unnecessary parade was made about the affair, no announcement in advance. Indeed the contractor desired to pass over Sunday if there should be any show of safety.

It is to be hoped, that the Manayunk will thus be spared the indignation of those who should not hesitate to resene their ox, or ass, from a pit on the first day of the week.

MANAYUNK.

[The writer of the communication to which the above is, in part, a reply, was unfortunate in his reference to the rejoicing in Washington. It was on Saturday, not Sunday, as he would have known had he attentively observed the date of the despatch he cites. Let us not make the world worse than it is. Our correspondent may think better of it when he finds out his mistake.]

Personal.

The Rev. Samuel Niccolls, of the Chambersburg Presbyterian Church, has left that place and gone to St. Louis.

Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Boston, is dangerously ill, and his recovery is deemed very doubtful.

The Toronto *Globe* says of Coursal that "he is either a knave or a fool; the most incompetent of magistrates or the greatest scoundrel between the two oceans."

Thomas S. Ashe is the name of the new South Carolina Senator to the Richmond Congress. He is described as a gentleman of whig antecedents, of high character, and a devoted rebel.

The principal clerk of the Georgia House of Representatives was presented by the subordinate clerks at the close of the last session with a suit of clothes, which cost fifteen hundred dollars in rebel money.

The loyal men of Kentucky have lost, in the death of Charles H. Littell, one of the most staunch and unwavering of the loyalists of the State. He was a fine mechanic, an excellent steamboat engineer, and one of the best of citizens.

The Washington *Chronicle*, in announcing a lecture by the Rev. Dr. Prestley, says: "To those who were fortunate enough to hear the powerful sermons delivered by Dr. Prestley on last Sabbath, in the Hall of the House of Representatives and at Dr. Gurley's church, the mere announcement that he is to lecture on such an interesting subject will undoubtedly procure them all to be present. The Doctor is one of the most learned theologians in the country, and his eloquence is not surpassed by that of the justly celebrated Henry Ward Beecher and John B. Gough.

A New York correspondent says: It is stated that the authorities are in possession of evidence which they regard as sufficient to convict of high treason a number of certain European ladies, residing in this city, and a portion of the members of certain European families, residing in Washington. It is said that the names proposed to be visited upon that vessel by those whose feelings have been outraged, to state a fact or two in palliation of the so-called desecration.

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MANAYUNK.

Music for the Holidays.

The charms of music have secured for it great accomplishments at the hands of a variety of artizans which have made its instrumentation beautiful to the eye as well as pleasant to the ear.

MR. CHAS. C. MELLOR,

Has in his store and show rooms, No. 81 Wood street, a grand variety of richly toned pianos and melodeons. The pianos are of the highest order. His stock includes some magnificent specimens of the Chickering instrument, among them, the one on which Gottschalk performed during his recent visit in this city. These pianos are well finished and present a most gorgeous appearance, showing that mechanical work has been expended upon them to an extent commensurate with the professional care and attention bestowed on their interior construction and tone. Surrounding the Chickerings, are pianos bearing the name of Weber, Emerson, Gale, and Guild, all claiming superiority in regard to some one particular point or virtue which, it is alleged, cannot be found in any of the others. It is for purchasers to decide which they prefer; all we can say is that the stock in Mr. Mellor's store is ample to select from, and the prices range from $275 to amounts which only appear large to persons who have no higher idea of music than would lead them to give a cent for a tune once street hurdy-gurdy or hand-organ.

The parlor and school organs from the factory of Mason & Hamlin occupy considerable space in Mr. Mellor's stock. In this department there are some exquisitely fine instruments, which, as appendages to the household, are both ornamental and useful. No sweeter companion during the evening hour than a melodeon; it is always musical, and depends upon the player whether it is harmonious. A melodeon, or organ, or piano, any or all of them, are like children, just as they are trained by or played upon, we come to like them. The melodeons are from $75 upwards. Either a piano, or organ, or melodeon constitutes an acceptable present to a young lady, at the hands of her father, brother, uncle, or other friend.

MESSRS. KLEBER & BROTHER,

Of No. 122 Wood street, are the sole agents for the Steinway pianos, which the best pianists in the world pronounce superior to all others. Mr. H. Kleber, who is well known as a skillful performer and a gentleman of exquisite musical taste, examines and selects all pianos before bringing them out to Pittsburgh. This insures purchasers of the safety of their transactions, especially as the Messrs. Kleber warrant all their first-class instruments for six years. Besides the Steinway there is in the stock of Rieber & Bro., a piano constructed on the principle of the violin, by Driggs & Co.; this has a double sounding board which enhances and prolongs the vibrations. The Maxell piano has a separate, complete and full toned melodeon attached. The one made by Lindeman & Son is semi-circular in shape; this form is said to be an advantage which will probably be generally adopted. There are some others, such as the one made by the New York Piano-forte Company, the Callenberg piano, and that made by Gabler of New York, all of which are admirable instruments.

In the matter of reed instruments Kleber & Bro. have Cabinet's Melodeon and upright Organ Harmoniums, so remarkable for power and brilliancy of tone. From the stock now on hand, gift makers can easily suit themselves, and be sure that they are obtaining articles which can be guaranteed.

MRS. CHARLOTTE BLUME.

The music store of Mrs. Charlotte Blume, No. 43 Fifth street, is stocked with pianos and melodeons from the factories of Wm. Knabe & Co.; Baumgartden & Helms; J. and C. Fischer; Hallet, Davis & Co.; Albert W. Ladd & Co., and Haines Brothers. From the extensive amount of business transacted at Mrs. B's establishment, it may be taken for granted that the instruments she offers for sale give very general satisfaction. Mrs. Blume is thoroughly acquainted with the principles of construction in the building of pianos, having been long in the business, and formerly interested in the manufacture of those instruments. Her judgment in the selection of them for purchasers may therefore be relied upon as unerring. Mrs. B. is fully prepared to fill any orders for the holidays, and will give a satisfactory warrant in every case.

WAMELINK AND BARR,

Messrs. Wamelink & Barr, No. 12 St. Clair street, are the sole agents in this city for the well known Broadway piano, which has for a number of years been gaining favor on the part of the musical world. Some of the leading musical professors in the country have spoken highly in its favor, recommending it for durability, style, power, touch, and the exquisite singing quality of tone which is deemed to be the grand desideratum in a piano forte. In the stock of Messrs W. and B. we have seen the Schomacker pianos, made in Philadelphia. For these are claimed, and not without reason, a superiority of volume, purity of tone, great power, brilliancy, fullness, depth and evenness of touch. Now these are properties which piano players appreciate, and they can try for themselves. L. D. & H. W. Smith's American organs are also to be found here, ranging from $110 to $250 each. They possess some improvements which performers on such instruments can best understand by seeing. Messrs. W. & B. have on hand also a large stock of all the other articles known to musical people, in all the parts.

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,

Of No. 53 Fifth street, are agents for the Decker pianos. These instruments have undoubted improvements over a number of others which we have seen. The duration of the sound is lengthened by means of the tuning pins being placed on wooden bearings, thus averting the objectionable resting of the strings on the margin of the iron plate. At all events the piano is one of excellent quality, both in tone and general mechanical appearance, and it has the recommendation of some of the best musical professors in the country. The qualities claimed for it are: Extraordinary volume of tone, evenness throughout the scale, excellent singing qualities, richness and brilliancy, superb action, and the power of standing in tune much longer than any piano ever before made. At this house Taylor & Farley's Harmonic Melodeon is also to be seen. This instrument has two sets of reeds, two stops, two low pedals and a knee swell. It is a desirable parlor organ.

General Intelligence.

During the week ending, December 17th, 20,925 tons, 13 cwt., of coal were transported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The aggregate proceeds of the Sanitary Fair, in Philadelphia, amounted to $1,454,897.50, and the expenses to $143,921.92, leaving the net proceeds at $1,010,975.58. Later figures bring the net proceeds to $1,020,712.79, and some committees yet to hear from.

In the month of November, the cash land sales at the Land Office at St. Peters, Minnesota, amounted to $19,174.47, whilst 15,981 acres were taken up under the Homestead law. One thousand seven hundred and twenty acres at the same time were located on bounty land warrants.

The receipts of the State of New York from its canals will be only about half what was received in 1862. The practice of Western farmers to keep back their stocks of grain till the close of navigation, for the purpose of raising prices, is one great cause of this.

The editorial page of the Montreal *Gazette* of Saturday contained no less than eleven articles and paragraphs on the release of St. Albans raiders, Gen. Dix's proclamation, and other matters concerning the same subject.

The new iron tug boats building at East Boston by James Tetlow are rapidly approaching completion. The following are their names and tonnage:—Speedwheel, 350 tons; Fortune, 350 tons; Standish, 350 tons; Mayflower, 350 tons; Fortune, 350 tons. The first and last named have 44-inch cylinders with 30-inch stroke, and the others have 34 inch cylinders and 28-inch stroke. Each will carry two guns. First engineer E. Hoyt, Jr., is the naval inspector of these vessels. Wm. Perine is building two of this class of vessels at Williamsburg, N. Y. Reany, Son & Co., Williamston, Del. have just completed one, making a total of nine vessels of this class.

The beggars in Richmond do not ask for pennies. Their petition is put thus: "Will you give me *five dollars* to buy a loaf of bread?"

In the beginning of the present month Maj. Gen. Merrett, acting under instructions from Maj. Gen. Sheridan, captured in Loudon county, Va., over eighteen hundred head of cattle and one thousand sheep. By orders of the Treasury Department, Mr. E. C. Parkinson, special agent, on Monday began the sale of these cattle, by public auction, at the Motter House Drove Yards, York, Pa. It is believed that over $80,000 will be realized from this sale.

New York must be in a fearful condition. The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says: The press is calling loudly for some remedy equal to the purgation of excessive criminality from our midst. The ruffians in vile neighborhoods have abandoned street-robbery for the time being, and taken to shooting as policemen. Two cases of this nature occurred on Sunday morning, fortunately, however, without fatal results.

The sunny Rhineland is the land of bright wine as well as of arrowy streams and legendic scenery. A German has devised a novel means of extracting juice from grapes. Instead of pressing them in the ordinary manner, he places them in a drum provided with a suitable strainer, revolving at a rate of from 1,000 to 1,500 revolutions per minute. It is said the following advantages result from this plan: 1. The time required for the operation is greatly lessened, the whole of the must from one cwt. of grapes being obtained in five minutes. 2. The quantity of juice is increased by five or six per cent. 3. "Stalkin" is rendered unnecessary; and 4, the agitated must is so mixed with air, that fermentation takes place with great rapidity.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHANS' FAIR,

OPEN EVERY NIGHT, AT

CONCERT HALL, FIFTH STREET.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

dec22-tf

SOLDIERS'

CHRISTMAS DINNER.

Contributions for the Christmas Dinner to the Soldiers, in and around our city, and to those in the Hospitals in Nashville, Chattanooga, and Murfreesboro can be sent to

CITY HALL,

On Friday and Saturday, Dec. 23d and 24th, from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.

As large quantities of stores were sent to Nashville for the Dinners, the Ladies ask especially for Contributions of cash to meet the expenses incurred.

Persons sending noticed Fowls or Meats, are requested to send them on Friday. dec22-3t

MULES AND HORSES.

Just received from Ohio, three Mules four years old, well broke to work. For sale or exchange.

Also, a good Family Horse, (bay,) warranted in every respect, at

RED LYON STABLES.

dec23-3t

OFFICE HOUSE OF REFUGE WESTERN PENNA.,
67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the Contributors to the House of Refuge will be held at the office of the Institution, 67 Fourth street, MONDAY, the second day of January, 1865, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, to hear the report of the late Board of Managers and to elected officers for the ensuing year. By order of

JOS. B. D. MEEDS, Sec'y.

dec23-6t

MUSKINGUM AND

DUCK CREEK OIL COMPANY.

The Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Muskingum and Duck Creek Oil Co. are now opened at the store of REYMER & BRO., 128 and 126 Wood street; at the Auction Rooms of T. A. McCLELLAND, Fifth street, and at the PEOPLES' STOCK EXCHANGE, Wilkins Hall. [dec8-2w-eod

GRAPES.

A good supply of Grapes of the best quality of the following varieties: Concord, Diana, Herbemont, Elsingboro, Catawba, &c., on hand and for sale by

J. KNOX,
No. 29 Fifth street.

dec22-7t

BIRDS.

We have had selected for us by importers, for the holidays, birds of the finest song and most beautiful plumage, including Canaries, Gold Finches, Mountain Finches, Linnets, Australian Parroquets and Rosella Parrots.

J. KNOX,
29 Fifth street.

dec23-7t

BIRD CAGES.

A large assortment of

BIRD CAGES,

of the newest styles and great variety, just received and for sale by

J. KNOX,

AQUARIA.

We have received for the Holidays a large assortment of AQUARIA, of great variety of patterns, many of them of exquisite beauty.

J. KNOX,
29 Fifth street.

dec23-3t

GOLD FISH.

Just received from the east a large supply of beautiful and healthy GOLD FISH.

Also, WATER PLANTS of various varieties.

J. KNOX,
29 Fifth street.

dec23-7t

RUSTIC WORK.

A great variety of

STANDS AND BASKETS,

filled with plants, very suitable for Holiday presents. For sale by

J. KNOX,
29 Fifth street.

dec23-7t

FLOWERS FOR THE

PARLOR AND GARDEN,

By Edward Sprague rand.

A beautiful Holiday Gift. For sale at

J. KNOX'S,
29 Fifth street.

dec23-7t

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

N. B. corner Fourth and Market streets.

BROCHA SHAWLS,
BROCHA SCARFS,
BLACK LACE VEILS,
POINT LACE COLLARS AND SETS,
LACE TRIMMED HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREAD LACE COLLARS AND SETS.

A large assortment of goods suitable for presents.

dec23

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

If you wish to make

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

Call at

W. S. HAVEN'S,

Corner of Wood and Third streets,

and examine his

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
PORT-FOLIOS,
WRITING DESKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
PORTMONIES,
GOLD PENS, PENCILS, etc., etc.

dec13-tf

D. O'NEILL. WM. ANDERSON.

O'NEILL & ANDERSON,

Steam Book and Job Printers,

GAZETTE BUILDING,

Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PAMPHLETS,	RECEIPTS,
BILL HEADS,	BLANK FORMS,
POSTERS,	PROGRAMMES,
VISITING CARDS,	TICKETS,
PAPER BOOKS,	HAND BILLS,

And all other kinds of printing executed with prompt ness and dispatch, and in the best and neatest manner. We invite our friends having, printing to execute, to give us a call. dec-sodlm

CHRISTMAS

AND

NEW YEARS GIFTS.

The largest assortment of

TOYS, TOYS,
FANCY GOODS,
AND VARIETIES.

Wholesale and Retail at

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,

dec19-eod 164 Smithfield street.

J. C. MATTERN,

(Successor to George W. Weyman.)

DRUGGIST,

Corner Third and Smithfield streets.

oct26-1y-eod

BARLEY MALT—

2000 bushels prime Spring;
1000 " " Fall,

FOR SALE BY

TWO RIVERS.

dec14-w eod 97 First street.

GLOVES AND MITTENS.

FUR, KID, BUCK and other

Gloves and Mittens,

in full stock, at

R. H. PALMER'S,
84 Wood street.

$12 TO $25 PER DAY.

Agents wanted to sell our new Empire and Little Giant Sewing Machines, the best cheap machines in the world, with late improvements. We are giving a commission by which the above wages can be made, or we employ agents at $75 per month, and expenses paid. For particulars address with stamp,

GATES & CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

nov28-3m-eod.

REVOLVERS.

A large stock of all kinds on hand and for sale by

JAMES BOWEN, Wood street.

dec7

KAY & COMPANY,

55 WOOD STREET.

Have opened their splendid assortment of

HOLIDAY BOOKS

consisting of

Elegantly Bound and Illustrated Works, Fine Editions of Standard Authors.

JUVENILES AND TOY BOOKS.

Forming part of our stock will be found the following:

THE ARTISTS' EDITION OF IRVING'S SKETCH BOOK. The finest American book. This superb volume contains 16 designs from the pencils of more than fifty eminent Artists.

FOREST PICTURES IN THE ADIRONDACKS. Illustrated by John A. Hows; with original Poems, by Alfred B. Street.

A SELECTION OF WAR LYRICS. With Illustrations on wood. By F. O. C. Darley.

ENOCH ARDEN. By Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated with thirty-three original designs on Wood.

CHRISTIAN BALLADS. By Rev. A. G. Coxe. Illustrated by John A. Hows.

THE CENTRAL PARK. PHOTOGRAPHED. With Descriptions and a Historical Sketch by Fred. B. Perkins.

GOLDEN LEAVES FROM THE AMERICAN POETS. Collected by John W. S. Hows.

GOLDEN LEAVES FROM THE BRITISH POETS. Collected by John W. S. Hows.

BITTER SWEET. By J. G. Holland. A new and elegantly illustrated edition, superbly bound.

FOLK SONGS—A BOOK OF GOLDEN POEMS, with sixty original illustrations, exquisite in design and execution.

SAXE'S CLEVER STORIES. Rendered in rhyme. Illustrated by Champney. Elegantly printed.

LYRA AMERICANA. From American poets.

LYRA ANGLICANA. Selected from the best English writers.

CHRISTMAS POEMS AND PICTURES. Richly illustrated, with numerous engravings on wood.

CHRIST WAS BORN ON CHRISTMAS DAY. A. Carel. With illustrations by John A. Hows.

FAVORITE AUTHORS. Companion Book of prose and poetry, with twenty-six steel engravings.

HOUSEHOLD FRIENDS. A book for all seasons, with eighteen portraits on steel.

BRYANTS POETICAL WORKS. The Holiday Edition. Profusely illustrated.

THE LOVES AND HEROINES OF THE POETS. Edited by R. H. Stoddard. Elegantly illustrated.

WORLD NOTED WOMEN. By Mary Cowden Clark, with original illustrations.

THE IMPERIAL COURTS. Richly illustrated with portraits of Imperial Sovereigns and their Cabinet Ministers.

Irving's complete works. Sunny Side Edition, 22 vols

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D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature. Riverside Ed., 4 vols.

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Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy. Riverside Ed., 2 vols.

Lamb's Miscellaneous Works. Riverside Ed. 4 vols.

Lamb's Essays of Elia. New edition.

The Household Edition of Dickens. Illustrated by Darley and Gilbert.

Shakespeare. Richard Grant White's Edition.

Miniature Shakspeare. Cabinet Edition, 11 vols.

Shakespeare. Riverside Edition.

Macaulay's Essays. Riverside Edition, 6 vols.

Nana's Household. Book of poetry, 1 vol.

Burton's Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor, 2 vols.

Hallam's Historical Works. Uniform Edition, 10 vols.

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES.
PRAYER AND HYMN BOOKS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
WRITING DESKS.
PORTFOLIOS AND TOURISTS CASES.

dec8

LINCOLN OIL AND

MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL - - - -	$100,000,
100,000 Shares at $1, Par Value.	
Working Capital, - - - -	$15,000.
Contingent Fund, - - - -	$10,000.

The lands of the above Company are situated in Venango County, Pa., and consist of two leases now producing Oil, with machinery, tools, tankage, &c.; also, three leases on Cherry Run, on two of which wells are now sunk, and 111 acres, in fee simple, on the Allegheny River, in the heart of the best Oil Region on the river. On this land is a good vein of Coal, and also considerable timber. The books of the above Company are now open at the office of ROBERT WRAY, Jr., No. 4 Hand street, or H. H. BYRAN, corner of Hand street and Duquesne Way, where a full description of the lands and the prospects of the Company can be fully ascertained. dec23-3t

PRICES REDUCED.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS.

DRESS GOODS,

For sale at reduced prices, by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 Fifth street.

dec23

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

FOR ALE BY

KAY & COMPANY,

No. 55 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Bayard Taylor's Poems, Blue and Gold.
Hawthorn's Twice Told Tales, 2 vols.
Lowell's Poem's Cabinet Edition, 2 vols.
Longfellow's Prose Works, Cabinet Edition, 2 vols.
Adelaide Procter's Poems, Cabinet Edition, 1 vol.
Holmes' Poems, Cabinet Edition, 1 vol.
A New Atmosphere, by Gail Hamilton (new).
Autumn Holidays, by the Country Parson (new).
Looking Towards Sunset, by L. Maria Childs (new).
Hymns of the Age, Third Series.
Melbourne House, by the Author of the Wide Wide World.
The Schonberg Cotta Family.
Early Dawn, by the Author of the above.
The Cripple of Antioch, by the Author of the above.
Tales and Sketches Collected, by the Author of the above.
The Autobiography of Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, 2 vols.
The Supressed Book about Slavery.
Reeds Arms, Rifle and Gunnery.
Doran's Annals of the British Stage, 2 vols.
John Godfrey's Fortunes (Bayard Taylor's new work).
Irving's Alexis Book. Riverside Edition.
Irving's Goldsmith. Riverside Edition.
Elkins—Bitters unsolicited. Riverside Edition.
D'Israeli's Amenities of Literature, Riverside Edition, 2 vols

The Daily Commercial

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING TERMS.

Advertisements will be inserted in The Commercial at the following rates, from which there will be no variation:

10 Lines, or 6-8 Inch. One Square.	1 Day	1 Week	2 Weeks	3 Weeks	1 Month	2 Months
One time	75					
Two times	1 25					
Three times	1 60					
Four times	1 88					
Five times	2 25					
One week	2 50	1 70	1 25	95	75	
Seven times	2 80	1 90	1 40	95		
Eight times	3 10	2 10	1 55	1 05		
Nine times	3 40	2 30	1 70	1 15		
Ten times	3 70	2 50	1 85	1 25		
Eleven times	4 00	2 70	2 00	1 35		
Two weeks	4 25	2 90	2 20	1 45	1 00	
Three weeks	5 00	3 40	2 60	2 00	1 30	
One month	7 25	5 00	3 75	2 50	2 00	
Two months	12 50	7 50	5 00	3 75	2 75	
Three months	17 50	9 75	6 50	5 00	3 75	
Six months	25 75	15 00	10 00	8 00	5 00	
Nine months	37 50	19 50	13 00	9 00	6 50	
One Year	50 00	31 25	16 00	10 75	8 00	

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square, changeable one time each week, confined to the immediate business of the advertiser. All larger advertisements in exact proportion.

	Daily.	3 Times a week.	Twice a week.	Once a week.
One month	9 35	6 00	4 70	3 00
Three months	17 00	11 45	8 50	6 00
Six months	34 00	18 00	15 75	10 50
One year	60 00	35 00	24 50	18 00

☞ Business or Local Notices, under head of "CITY ITEMS," TWENTY CTS. per line, each insertion.

Special Notices, TEN CTS. per line, each insertion.

Death Notices, each insertion ..... 50 cents.

Marriage Notices, ... 75 "

Sixteenth Congressional District.

Opinion of the Attorney General.

Two papers, purporting to be returns of the recent election in the 16th Congressional District, have been sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The District is composed of the five counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset. One of these papers is signed by four persons, viz: Messrs. Mann, of Bedford county, Laker, of Franklin, Winter, of Fulton, and Diehl, of Adams, styling themselves a majority of the return judges elected by the several boards of the return judges of the above named counties; and the paper goes on to state that they examined and counted the votes cast for Congress in the district, and that Messrs. Coffroth and Koontz had each a specified number of votes in the respective counties of Adams, Bedford, Franklin, and Fulton, and that Mr. Coffroth, having a majority of all the votes cast as counted before the board, is declared duly and legally elected. It is further stated in the paper that Somerset was not represented by judge, or otherwise, in the board, and that notice of the time and place of meeting was given to the return judge elected from Somerset, who was in the borough of Chambersburg (where the meeting was held) on the day of meeting.

The other paper is signed by five persons, viz: Messrs. Will, of Somerset county, Cauffman, Williams, of Franklin, Winter, of Fulton, and Peck, of Bedford, styling themselves as being appointed return judges of the election held in the counties composing the 16th Congressional District, viz: Adams, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton and Somerset. The paper goes on to state that they carefully examined the returns of the said several districts, and added together the votes therein contained, according to law, they certify that Messrs. Koontz and Coffroth had each a specified number of votes in the respective counties of Adams, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton and Somerset, and declare that Mr. Koontz, having received the greatest number of legal votes, is duly elected. Both the bodies claiming to be district return judges met on the day and at the place fixed by law.

The respective candidates having requested a hearing, were heard by themselves and counsel, and evidence was received on the question, Who were the return judges of the district? This evidence left no material question of fact in doubt, and the result may be briefly stated thus: Mr. Wills was the regularly selected district return judge for Somerset, and Mr. Winter for Fulton. All the signers of the respective papers were among the county return judges of their respective counties. Messrs. Laker, of Adams, and Mann of Bedford, were selected as district return judges, by the majority of the return judges of their respective counties, after the minority had withdrawn in consequence of dissatisfaction with the proceedings of the majority. Messrs. Carr, of Adams, and Peck, of Bedford, were selected as district return judges, by the minority of the return judges of their respective counties, after the withdrawal stated. Mr. Wilhelm, of Franklin, was selected as district return judge by the return judges of that county, at their first meeting, and of course before they had to adjudicate on it. He has no more right to put votes into the county returns than the county judges of the election had to put them out, or to treat as valid the acts of a seceding minority of the county judges of election, than he would have to treat as the act of the House a bill emanating from a similar seceding minority of that body. His duty is not to lead himself to revolutionary action of any kind. He is to preserve order, not to abet confusion. He is to obey the act of Assembly, and as no returns have been presented such as that act authorizes him to base his proclamation upon, I am of opinion that he has no legal course but to state that fact as the reason for not declaring the name of any person to have been returned as elected in the 16th Congressional District.

Surrounded by the contagious unrest of angry and excited passions, and often forced, amid such surroundings, to act promptly on questions of the most difficult and delicate character, it may appear to require some moral firmness in the Executive Magistrate to avoid being swept beyond the limits of his appropriate sphere.

But it is to be recollected that we have a popular government, and in such times as these, public confidence, important to every government, is essential to ours.

It appears to me that he must be the boldest of men, who, being at the head of the Government of any one of our States at this crisis, should have the courage to be feeble and vacillating, regardless of law, partial in his judgments, usurping in his practice, and guided by merely personal feelings or personal influence, thus loosening the structure of our political fabric, and exposing its very foundations to dissolution.

On the other hand, I should esteem him to be fortunate, who, in such a position, rising to the level of the occasion, should so conduct himself in all the turns of ordinary politics, low him all the calmness during the storms that are raging; and in the lacking emotion, but as feeling that upon his calmness may depend the public safety; who should combine a thoroughly active, energetic and loyal administration of affairs, with generous fairness and equity to all, obey himself the law to which he enforces the obedience of others, compel the trust of the honest and truth-loving masses of all parties in his vigor, justice and integrity, and thus, commanding the public confidence, cause to strike daily deeper and deeper the roots of authority, and make threatened insurrection and anarchy impossible by rendering irresistible the just power of government.

I should esteem him to be fortunate, because though his task would not be easy—when he should have fulfilled it, he would have connected for all time, his own name with the history of the salvation of the Republic.

W. M. MEREDITH,
Attorney General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Dec. 16th, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ STEWART ROBERTSON, of the Third Ward, will be a candidate for Mayor of Allegheny city, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. de19

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189½ Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au12-6m

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only FIFTY CENTS, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

This HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that nasty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are usually recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. MATTHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' ANTICA HAIR COLOR, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oct29-1y

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS

R. & W. JENKINSON, Manufacturers and Dealers in

SEGARS, TOBACCO AND SNUFF,

Of all kinds, Wholesale and Retail.
No. 4, Federal Street,
three doors from the Suspension Bridge,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

E. PICHL, DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,

[aug2-1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,

Nos. 31 St. Clair street and, 32 and 35 Hand street, PITTSBURGH.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW. oct31-1y

COUGHS! COUGHS!!

TRY STRICKLAND'S

MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warmly recommended to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

DIARRHŒA.

All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI-MELENA BITTERS as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants, and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

PILE REMEDY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

TONIC.

We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors: it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by

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Wholesale Agents, No. 77 Federal St.
ALLEGHENY CITY.

And by
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.,
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Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth St., Cincinnati Ohio no8-1y

BURT'S Rat, Roach and Bed Bug Destroyer.

This most valuable and popular article for destroying Vermin never fails to give satisfaction.

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oct29-1y

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Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,

Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes.

A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John street, New York.
oct-1y

The general election law of 1839 provides that when two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of a member of Congress, the judges of the election in each county, having met, the clerks shall make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall have been given at such election, which shall be signed by said judges and attested by the clerks, and that one of the said judges shall take charge of such certificate, and shall produce the same at a meeting of one judge from each county. Keeping in view the principles above stated, which are of universal acceptation, the minorities of the judges in Adams and Bedford had plainly no authority to appoint clerks or cause votes to be added up, or returns to be made out, or in fine to perform any of the functions of the body of certify judges of the election. The conclusion is inevitable that Messrs. Carr, of Adams, and Peck, of Bedford, who claimed to act as judges from those counties at the meeting of one judge from each county, and present returns made and signed by such minorities, were not entitled so to act, nor could the returns which they presented be legally received.

The law, as has been seen, requires that the certificate having been made out by the clerks, shall be signed by the county judges of the election. It is, of course, in the possession and under the control of the body of such judges when assembled according to law. Of course that body must direct it to be placed in the charge of the member whom a majority may designate, to attend the meeting of one judge from each county, and present it to that meeting, and assist in making up the returns of the district. I can see no ground for the assumption that a judge cannot be designated for these purposes, just as lawfully before the certificate has been made out and signed as afterwards; and therefore I conceive that the selection of Mr. Wilhelm was entirely legal. But that selection did not constitute him the holder of an office. He was rather a committee of one, to perform certain duties. But whether he be styled an officer or a committee, in my opinion the subsequent selection of Mr. Laker, and the actual placing of the certificate in his charge, completely discharged Mr. Wilhelm and overrote his appointment.

The result is that of the five persons who have signed the paper stating Mr. Koontz to be elected, three had no legal authority to act in the capacity which they assumed, and I am therefore of opinion that the Governor ought not to base his proclamation on that paper as a return.

In regard to the other paper, it is signed by four persons who appear to have been legally designated by the judges of election in their respective counties. The judge from Somerset, though he had notice, neglected or refused to attend the meeting, or at any rate failed to attend it. The duty of the four judges who did attend is clearly pointed out by law. It was to "cast up the several county returns and make duplicate returns of all the votes given," for the office in the district, "and of the name of the person elected." Instead of doing this, they omitted to count the vote of Somerset, apparently by reason of the non-appearance of the return judge of that county. It has been suggested that as they had not those returns they could not count them, which is very true. But the original returns were accessible in the office of the Prothonotary of Somerset county, and it was their duty, if necessary, to refer to them. They could not, of course, have obtained them on the same day, but though the law fixes the day of their meeting, it was perfectly legal for them to adjourn if the business could not be completed in one day, and I think it was undoubtedly their duty to do so. That the non-attendance of a judge should be held to infer the disfranchisement of the county from the disfranchisement of the county from which he comes, when duplicate originals of the returns which he failed to produce were easily attainable by a short delay, would be intolerable.

The act of 1839 provides that the judges shall make returns of "all the votes given for such district and of the name of the person or persons elected," and further provides that it shall be the duty of the Governor, on the receipt of the returns of the election, as aforesaid, "to declare by proclamation" the names of the persons so returned as elected in the respective district;" that is to say, returned as elected in a return which also purports to return all the votes given for the office in the district.

The paper in question does not purport to return all the votes given for the office in the district. It shows on its face that the vote of one county in the district was not counted, and therefore that the judges had not before them the means of knowing who was elected—and, indeed, the return substantially is, that Mr. Coffroth had a majority of "all the votes cast as counted before the board," (that is to say, of the votes in four out of five counties which composed the district,) and therefore is duly elected. This return is so essentially defective that I conceive it to be no return at all, and am of opinion that the Governor ought not to base his proclamation on it as a return.

I regretted to observe on the argument that it was stated by the counsel of Mr. Koontz that all the illegality, irregularity and confusion which have attended the returns from this district, arose from the action of a majority of the judges of election in Adams, Bedford, and perhaps one other county, in illegally throwing out parts of what are called the soldiers' votes. Their duty is clearly defined by law to be to cause the clerks to make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall have been given at the election. To usurp the power of throwing out at their discretion any votes so given, is to commit a willful and grievous offence, for which, if found guilty by a jury, they can be adequately punished. Inconvenience from their illegal course can also be avoided, as the House of Representatives has jurisdiction over the elections and returns, and may apply a summary remedy if the alleged state of facts should be properly substantiated. But, as I conceive, the governor cannot, if satisfied that the offence has been committed, thrust the offenders into the Penitentiary, and thus usurp the power of the judicial tribunals—so neither can he constitute himself a judge of the election, and thus usurp the power of the House of Representatives, which is the proper tribunal to adjudicate on it. He has no more right to put votes into the county returns than the county judges of the election had to put them out, or to treat as valid the acts of a seceding minority of the county judges of election, than he would have to treat as the act of the House a bill emanating from a similar seceding minority of that body. His duty is not to lead himself to revolutionary action of any kind. He is to preserve order, not to abet confusion. He is to obey the act of Assembly, and as no returns have been presented such as that act authorizes him to base his proclamation upon, I am of opinion that he has no legal course but to state that fact as the reason for not declaring the name of any person to have been returned as elected in the 16th Congressional District.

Surrounded by the contagious unrest of angry and excited passions, and often forced, amid such surroundings, to act promptly on questions of the most difficult and delicate character, it may appear to require some moral firmness in the Executive Magistrate to avoid being swept beyond the limits of his appropriate sphere.

But it is to be recollected that we have a popular government, and in such times as these, public confidence, important to every government, is essential to ours.

It appears to me that he must be the boldest of men, who, being at the head of the Government of any one of our States at this crisis, should have the courage to be feeble and vacillating, regardless of law, partial in his judgments, usurping in his practice, and guided by merely personal feelings or personal influence, thus loosening the structure of our political fabric, and exposing its very foundations to dissolution.

On the other hand, I should esteem him to be fortunate, who, in such a position, rising to the level of the occasion, should so conduct himself in all the turns of ordinary politics, low him all the calmness during the storms that are raging; and in the lacking emotion, but as feeling that upon his calmness may depend the public safety; who should combine a thoroughly active, energetic and loyal administration of affairs, with generous fairness and equity to all, obey himself the law to which he enforces the obedience of others, compel the trust of the honest and truth-loving masses of all parties in his vigor, justice and integrity, and thus, commanding the public confidence, cause to strike daily deeper and deeper the roots of authority, and make threatened insurrection and anarchy impossible by rendering irresistible the just power of government.

I should esteem him to be fortunate, because though his task would not be easy—when he should have fulfilled it, he would have connected for all time, his own name with the history of the salvation of the Republic.

W. M. MEREDITH,
Attorney General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Dec. 16th, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ STEWART ROBERTSON, of the Third Ward, will be a candidate for Mayor of Allegheny city, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. de19

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189½ Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au12-6m

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only FIFTY CENTS, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

This HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that nasty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are usually recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. MATTHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' ANTICA HAIR COLOR, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oct29-1y

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SEGARS, TOBACCO AND SNUFF,

Of all kinds, Wholesale and Retail.
No. 4, Federal Street,
three doors from the Suspension Bridge,
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E. PICHL, DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,

[aug2-1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,

Nos. 31 St. Clair street and, 32 and 35 Hand street, PITTSBURGH.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW. oct31-1y

COUGHS! COUGHS!!

TRY STRICKLAND'S

MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warmly recommended to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

DIARRHŒA.

All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI-MELENA BITTERS as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants, and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

PILE REMEDY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

TONIC.

We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors: it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

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No. 18 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.
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CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAPER, RAGS, &c.

No. 60, 62 and 64 South Fifth street, above Chestnut, Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery.

DEALERS IN

Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,

Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes.

A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John street, New York.
oct-1y

The general election law of 1839 provides that when two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of a member of Congress, the judges of the election in each county, having met, the clerks shall make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall have been given at such election, which shall be signed by said judges and attested by the clerks, and that one of the said judges shall take charge of such certificate, and shall produce the same at a meeting of one judge from each county.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The administration of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing Gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of Ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $18, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

This FRIDAY EVENING, December 23d, the new and original Domestic Drama, in four acts, of intense interest, sensational character and startling incidents, acted in London one hundred nights, and in all the principal cities of the Union, entitled

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT,
OR THE
DARK DEED IN THE WOODS.

Jonathan Rosebiade.....William Henderson.
Martha Rosebiade.....Annie Eberlie.

The Entire Company will appear.

The village of Wilverstoke—Seizure of the Prisoner—The Trial by night—Waiting for the Verdict.

First time in two years of the comic pantomime, written by H. Lewis, Esq., entitled,

THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

Monday Afternoon at 2 o'clock, "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

FRED. ARIS' MELODEON,

Late Atheneum—Liberty street.

First appearance of
Miss HELENA SMITH
Premiere Danseuse, and
HARRY BLOODGOOD,
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Continued success of
JOHNNY MACK and
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COMMENCING THURSDAY, DEC. 22D.

GRAND MATINEE on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at 2 o'clock, when children will be admitted for Ten Cents each.

THE NATIONAL COMBINATION AND VARIETY BROW.

The Largest, Best, and Only Complete Organization of the Kind in Existence.

The following compose a portion of the leading talent:

The SNOW BROTHERS, (William and Benjamin,) and
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LIZZIE SOMERBY, the Great Contralto Vocalist, and
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DICK SANDS, the Renowned Clog Dancer.

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Mr. SIMON SLOAN, the Great Yankee Comedian.

Mr. HARRY BRYANT, the Wonderful Ventriloquist, Imitable Imitator and Comic Pantomimist.

The Florentine Troupe, eight in number) as the Kremlin Marabouts, or the Wild Nomads of the Desert. The Automaton Stock Rope Vaulter, the Marvel of the 19th Century. A superb troupe of Performing Dogs and Monkeys, whose wonderful performance will exceed in taste and novelty anything of the kind ever seen in America. A splendid team of Six Dogs, with silver mounted harness, and ponies, drawing an elegant Miniature Chariot, will be driven through the principal streets on the days of exhibition.

A roaring farce will be given at each entertainment. Also a comic trick pantomime, written expressly for this establishment, produced with regard to scene, beautiful tableaux, superb appointments, tricks, transformations, &c., presented in a style unsurpassed, unequaled, except by the far famed Ravel troupe.

The Gate 20 Cts. Reserved seats 50 Cts. Ticket Office open in the forenoon from 10 to 12 o'clock. Doors open at 6 o'clock. RUFUS SOMERBY, Manager.
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FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

THE MAMMOTH LADY,

37 years old; weight, 589 pounds.

GENERAL TOM THUMB,

The smallest person in America. Age, 37 years. Weight, 90 pounds.

The great FLYING PONOPTICON, the first in America.

Four monstrous SERPENTS.

Barnum's FIGHTING PIG FIPS, from the Shapardell of Mexico.

Over 500 curiosities to be seen for a few days only. Admission 25 cents—children 15 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

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JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. jy26-1y

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WHEELER & WILSON'S

LOCK STITCH

Sewing Machines.

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HORSE BLANKETS,
finest lot in the city.

SLEIGH BELLS, full assortment.

SKATES, finest stock ever opened.

SKATE STRAPS, all kinds and qualities.

MILITARY SPURS,

all styles, together with a full assortment of all other kinds of SPURS, ranging in price from forty cents to $10.50 per pair.

SADDLERY FOR SADDLERS' USE,

one of the very largest assortments in the city.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS, and HARNESS and SADDLE MAKERS supplied with many needed articles on the lowest terms, as

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Sample with catalogues sent for 25 cents. Inclose as envelope with your own name, and
Address, D. HEMMITH,
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2 boxes Roll Butter;
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FINANCIAL.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

U. S. Government Depository,

PITTSBURGH, December 19th, 1864.

This Bank has on hand, ready for immediate delivery

7-30 U. S. TREASURY NOTES,

In sums of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. The following extracts from Official Circular Letter of the Hon. W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury, will show to the public the desire of the Government for all to subscribe to this

Patriotic Loan.

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
"December 13th, 1864.

"SIR: Desiring to avoid any further issue of Bonds, the interest of which is payable in Coin, or any further increase of Paper Circulation, I ask your special attention to the Seven and Three-tenth Notes now offered to the Public. It is believed that these notes present advantages which SHOULD RECOMMEND THEM TO ALL WHO HAVE MONEY TO INVEST. The Interest offered is, at present rates of either Government Securities, such as to render them attractive, and THEIR CONVERTIBILITY INTO GOLD BEARING BONDS GIVES THEM AN ADDITIONAL VALUE. It is only necessary that people should understand the advantages afforded by this class of Securities to insure sales in sufficient daily amounts to meet the current demands upon the Treasury, &c., &c.'

[Signed] "W. P. FESSENDEN,
"Secretary of the Treasury.

"To JAMES O'CONNOR, Esq., President Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa."

The FULL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION ALLOWED to all Purchasers.

JAMES O'CONNOR, President.

S. D. HERRON,
Cashier Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh.
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BROWN, BROWN & CO.,

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ROBBINS' HERMETICAL BARREL.

VALENTINE'S FREIGHT EXPRESS AND THROUGH TICKET OFFICE,
163 Broadway, cor. Dey st. (Old Depot, Jersey City,)
NEW YORK, November 28, 1864.

A. A. TAYLOR, Actuary,
158 Broadway.

We have received at our Yard at Penhorn City, New Jersey an invoice of Refined Petroleum from Titusville, Pa., one of the Barrels having the Brand of the "Hermetical Barrel Co., (Robbin's Patent.) A careful examination of this cask shows it to be in perfect order, no evaporation or leakage, and the wood as dry as before it was filled. The other barrels in the invoice were in fair order, but had leaked or evaporated about two gallons each. We cheerfully recommend the Hermetical Barrel to Refiners and Shippers of Petroleum.

TREMBLEY, PHELPS & CO.

NEW YORK, October 28th, 1864.

A. A. TAYLOR, Actuary,
153 Broadway.

We received at our Depot, Jersey City, on the 13th of October last, an invoice of Petroleum from Titusville, Penn'a., of which were four barrels having the brand of the "HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY, ROBBINS' PATENT." A careful examination of these barrels shows them to be in perfect order. No evaporation or leakage. The outside of the wood of the barrels are as dry as before they were filled. We understand the above shipment was three weeks on the road, and we inspected three times, since they have been at our Depot. They have been subject to considerable rough treatment and exposure to sun and rain. A few days ago they were ganged and found to contain all the Oil that was originally put in them. The loss of Petroleum from leakage and evaporation between here and Oil Creek amounts to from five to twenty per cent. We have no doubt the ROBBINS HERMETICAL BARREL would save this entire loss, as well as all losses of Petroleum when on storage.

B. H. VALENTINE,
Superintendent.

We will be prepared in a short time to furnish to Refiners, Barrel Manufacturers and Dealers in Crude Oil, Samples of Barrels prepared by ROBBINS' process, which will demonstrate to all interested that this Barrel is all that is claimed for it. "A HERMETICAL BARREL, that it will hold Crude Oil, Refined Oil, Naptha, Spirits of turpentine, &c., without leakage or evaporation for months, and without injury in the slightest degree. The process of preparing Barrels by ROBBINS' method is very simple and cheaper than most other processes in use, and is effectual. Applications for Licenses for making the above process, through the Counties of Venango, Pa., For further particulars see pamphlets, which can be had at our office.

LIPPINCOTT, FRY & CO.,
No. 122 First street,
de20-1m PITTSBURGH.

MARVIN'S SUPERIOR CRACKERS,

AND GINGER SNAPS.

No. 64 Fourth street.
no15

OTTO WUTH,

Analytical and Consulting Chemist,

(Formerly of the Penna. Salt Manf. Co.,)

Has REMOVED to No. 84 FIFTH STREET.

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Wm. Lyon, Esq., of Lyon, Shorb & Co., H. Pemberton, Esq., Superintendent and Chemist, and George Calhoun, agent Penna. Salt Manuf. Co., Graff, Bennett & Co., R. W. Wasson, Esq., of W. McNeil & Co.
no28-3m

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JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES,
FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving.

J. M. ROBERTS,
sep7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER,

Office No 88 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole

LEATHER.

Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.

P.S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnuts and oak bark.

1865. 1865.

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Diaries of every Variety for Sale by
W. S. HAVEN, Stationer.
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SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

No. 124 FIRST WIRE
Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.
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ROOMS FOR RENT.

Two well furnished ROOMS, second story, one front, suitable for two or four gentlemen. Inquire in dwelling part of No. 157 WYLIE STREET, above Elm.
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The Subscriber offers for sale 400 acres of Superior Oil and Coal Land, near Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. The land is in a high state of cultivation. The Pittsburgh eleven feet vein of coal is opened on it, and it is in the great oil basin of Fayette county. There are wells being sunk in the vicinity. Also other oil and coal lands for sale. For further particulars and terms, address

W. H. BAILY, Uniontown, Pa.
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COAL LAND FOR SALE.

The Administrators of Col. ROBERT TEENAN, deceased, will offer at public auction, on the premises, at one o'clock p

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds,
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds,
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds,
U. S. Seven-Thirties,
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,
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BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

N. HOLMES, Pres. | J. HANNA, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS DEC. 22, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 5-20s		1,100
Gold	2 17	
Monongahela Insurance		45 00
Pittsburgh Insurance	33 50	
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	9 50	11 00
Iron City Bank		85 00
Merchants' & Manufacturers'		80 00
Dalzell	9 00	9 50
Phillips		6 00
Germania		5 00
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia		1 35
Turr, Story and Cherry Run		1 10
Stella		85 00
Cherry Run & Blood Farm		1 02
Ritchie		1 25
Oil Creek Valley	1 80	1 85
Banner		95
McAboy		1 00
Rose		1 35
Cherry Run Central		1 85
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	8 50	8 75
Duck Creek		28 00
Culbertson Run		2 00
Sales $,000 5-20's at		99¼

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.

No change in prices worthy of note. Curtin, 18¼; Maple Shade, 3; Dalzell 9¾ to 9¾; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, 3¾.

—The Peoples' Stock Exchange was slimly attended last evening. A great amount of oil stocks was opened as usual, but there were few purchases effected. Ritchie sold down to 1½; Federal at 9 to 20; Dalzell at 9; Pittsburgh and Philadelphia at $1 25; Turr, Story, and Cherry Run, $1 05 and $1 09. The bids for other good stocks were very low.

—The oil stock fever has subsided. Holiday time is nigh at hand, and attention is withdrawn from stock boards and stock jobbing circles, to a preparation for the festive season. Projectors of new companies find it a somewhat difficult task now to get a sufficient amount of subscribers to put their machinery into operation, and after several weeks of costly advertising and flaming circulars, are obliged to knock under, finding it impossible to convince the public of the truth of all the astounding facts they present. We think that the limit of the public gullibility is about reached, and that it is not so easy a matter now for a swindling oil company to palm off itself successful as was the case a few months ago. People who have money to invest begin to inquire as to the merits and demerits of the corporations seeking their subscriptions, and nothing but the most positive assurances that the companies mean a deal honestly by their subscribers, coupled with the most complete exposition of assets and prospects, can succeed in securing a full complement of subscriptions. The market is now glutted with oil stocks, good, bad, and indifferent. The old companies which have declared regular monthly dividends remain either stationary as to price or decline to par. Few indeed, have advanced of late, nor is it to be expected that they will advance, when so many others are engaging attention, unless new developments of oil are made to justify it. We know of one or two good companies that have determined to declare dividends quarterly, and not depend on monthly dividends to appreciate stock, when their business does not warrant such a course. It is the ambition of every new company to make a good show at first by declaring monthly dividends for a short period, until having created a belief in it honesty and substantiality, the original subscribers are enabled to back out, leaving to the new comers only magnificent pretensions and high hopes in the place of flowing wells and overflowing coffers.

Hog Products.

Cincinnati.—The market has binged on $14 75 for 200 lbs averages, but works heavily now, receiving no support for such at better than $14 50, and not much at that. Heavy weights range up to $15 00, extra heavy up to $15 15. The receipts have lately been so well maintained as to confine short crop ideas a little, but in those who have been making them have, on their side, the fact that the high premiums (80c@$1) paid here by slaughterers, have drawn hither many hogs that will not be missed at other points, and that the extravagant prices have placed the expense of handling large amounts of hogs beyond the compass of operations in the smaller places, where bank facilities are circumscribed.

Hogs have been rather dull, owing to the bad weather in the forepart of the week, and to the decline in gold, towards the close, so that though the receipts have been large, the business done has been but moderate, and the peus are full.

On the third page we give the daily transactions up to Monday. Yesterday (Tuesday) holders were firm, generally speaking, and asked $14 75 for 200 lbs averages; but $14 50 was as much as packers offered, and there was not much desire to buy even at this rate. The sales were:

460 averaging	200 lbs, at	$14 25
78	" 230 "	15 00
202	" 210 "	14 75
48	" 250 "	15 12½
26	" 175 "	15 25
230	" 200 "	14 40

The receipts during the week, the season, and comparatively for some previous seasons, were as follows:

By Railways	60,427
By River	3,391
From Kentucky	4,670
Driven in	8,460
Slaughtered at Newtown and Plainville	2,000
Total for the week	79,768
Previously reported	240,578
Total this season	320,346

The receipts for the corresponding week last year were 2,523, and the same week in 1862 56,864. There is no doubt now that the number to be packed here this season will far exceed that last year, though at one time we thought it would not reach it by 100,000, owing to the loss of Kentucky hogs, which was then anticipated. Indeed, it is not improbable that it may reach 450,000 head.

Louisville.—The receipts are very light, and the packing season is pretty well over at this point, only two houses on this side of the river slaughtering to-day. They are Huffman, Duncan & Co., and O. W. Thomas & Co., on private account, who up to Saturday evening, have killed 2,260 hogs, while on Government account some 50,000 head have been slaughtered, making the entire product around the falls 90,250. We hear of sales of two or three lots of well conditioned hogs at 11¾c net, taken from the racks. In the product we hear of sales of prime mess pork at $27 50, and mess at $40; some 12,000 green hams from the block at 17c, and bulk shoulders at 16¾@17c, the latter rate for meat thirty days in salt. New 35@27c in tes, and new lard 22@23c in tes. and 25@26c in kegs.

Winona, Minnesota.—The trade in Dressed Hogs grows brisk as the cold weather increases. Packers who formerly got $4 00 per hundred are now getting $11 00 to 12 00.

Galena, Ill.—One hundred and seventeen head of Hogs were sold recently for $3, 541 52

Morrison, Ill.—The transactions in Live and Dressed Hogs in this market, for a single day, go to show that Morrison is something of a pork emporium. On Wednesday the amount purchased was 169,061 pounds, amounting to $19,270 61. No doubt if correct reports had been made the amount would have reached $20,000

Louisville, Ill.—The price of Hogs at L. M. Pigott's is from $10 00 to $11 00 per hundred.

Keene, Iowa.—The winter trade in Pork has fairly commenced. Best quality of Pork has readily brought $13 00 per hundred.

Davenport, Iowa.—Dressed Hogs are in demand at 10@10¾ cents, and on foot 9@10¾c cts. per pound, according to weight.

Our Exports.

The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending December 19th, and since January 1st:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
For the week	$ 457,691	$ 2,966,113	$ 5,112,919
Prev. reported	149,571,922	167,204,343	203,118,700
Since Jan. 1	$153,029,553	$165,900,456	$208,131,679

The exports of domestic produce for the week include 1,023 bbls potashes, 192 bbls pearlashes, 20,668 lbs beeswax, 24,126 bbls wheat flour, 200 bbls corn meal, 59,459 bush wheat, 316 bush oats, 4,090 bush corn, 72 bush peas, 1,242 pkgs candles, 1,193 bales cotton, 1,513 bales hay, 1,306 bales hops, 20 bbls bar, 10 bbls spirits turpentine, 14 bbls pitch, 55,015 gals sperm oil, 370 gals lard oil, 116 gals linseed oil, 2,150 bbls pork, 582 bbls beef, and 2,227 lbs cut meats, 606,935 lbs butter, 1,167,186 lbs cheese, 855,773 lbs lard, 1,181,021 lbs tallow, 136 bbls rice, 112,633 gals petroleum, 3,320 hides and 2,661 other pkgs crude tobacco, and 76,552 lbs manufactured do.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

December 21.

The sales at the auction warehouses to-day amounted to only 17 hhds, there being no sales at the Pickett or Louisville. At the Ninth street 2 hhds light lugs at $8 to $15, 2 at $10, 1 at $12 75, and leaf at $14 25 to 25. At the Rowe 2 hhds lugs at $9 25 to 10 25, and 4 hhds light leaf at $14 to 19 50.

Whiskey in Cincinnati.

A speculative feeling was aroused as to Whiskey on Friday, and the price advanced to $1 95@2, the latter being the asking figure. On Saturday $1 97@2 05 became the trading figures. Yesterday the market was firm at $2. To-day there was a strong speculative impulse in the market, resulting in sales of $2 10@2 12, and holders reluctant about selling at $2 15.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, Dec. 23, 1864.

Business yesterday was not very active, the demand for most articles being limited. The near approach to the end of the year always interferes with trade, large dealers being occupied, principally, with closing up the business of the past six months, in order to be ready to begin the new year with a clear set of books besides, the weather was intensely cold. The receipts of produce was not large, which fact tends to hold up the figures. Our rivers are at flood height. On the wharf business was not very active, and the tonnage in port being large, boats had to wait some time before they could gather together a paying trip. The only arrivals outside of the regular packets was the Kenton, from St. Louis, after an absence of some months in the Government employ, having made considerable history by the manner she was enabled to pass rebel batteries. The Rob Roy departed for New Orleans with a light cargo. The boats loading were the Hard Times, for Cincinnati; she will have dispatched. The Iron City is also loading for Cincinnati; passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The Armenia is loading for St. Louis, and will be the first boat to leave for that port. The Starlight will load in turn for Cincinnati. The Columbia has still her sign up for Nashville. The steamers Anna, Argonaut No. 2, and Champion, are at the landing waiting to see what turns up. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

APPLES—The market was steady, with a fair demand for home purposes. The stock on hand is not large; sales of two car loads, at depot, at $3 50, and 75 bbls at $3 25.

DRIED—The demand was in advance of the supply, and prices tends upwards: sales of 6 bbls at 40@42c; 3 do at 42c.

BUTTER—The market continues very firm, with an active demand for home purposes. We note sales of 4 bbls, choice, 45@50c per lb, pretty steep prices.

FLOUR—The market was unchanged as regard prices or demand. The receipts by the river have increased during the week materially. Among the sales were the following:—Extra Family, 50 bbls fine spring wheat at $11 60; do do white wheat at $11 75; 75 bbls do at $11 20, and 80 bbls Extra at $10 50 per barrel.

POULTRY—The market has ruled firm with a fair amount of transactions. Sales of 1,000 lbs turkey at 18c. Sales of chickens at 75c per pair; ducks at $1. Market active.

FEED—Was in good demand. Sales of 2 tons of middlings at $2 70 per cwt.

GRAIN—Was firm, with a steady demand for the various descriptions. Oats seemed to be most fancied. Sales of 700 bushels at 80c; 200 do. depot, at 96c; 650 do do at 98c. From store, dealers were demanding $1 00. Corn was not very active. Sales of 200 bushels car, on track, at $1 25; old was held at $1 60@1 65. Wheat was steady, but prices were very irregular. The operations for some time past were limited to Barley was more active. The buyers pay $1 80@1 85 for Spring, and $2 for Fall.

CIDER—Was in steady demand; sales of 12 bbls at $10.

HAY—The demand was fully up to the receipts. Small sales were made at the scales at $45@50.

BACON—The supply of new on hand being limited, sales were of a similar description: Shoulders: Sales of 1,200 lbs at 22c; Sides, 23c, and Sugar Cured Hams, 25.

LARD—Firm, with regular sales at 24½@25.

CHEESE—The supply was fully up with the demand. Sales of 30 boxes W. R., at 22c; 20 do Hamburg at 23.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The receipts were not large; sales of 1,500 barrels in bulk, at $5 50@$5 75 per cwt.

GROCERIES—The market was firm, but not very active. As prices were unchanged we omit figures.

POTATOES—The market has been inactive for some days. Sales of 200 bushels Peach Blows, at $1 00.

TALLOW—The demand was up with the supply; sales of 10 bbls at 16c.

CRANBERRIES—We're in fair request; sales in a small way at $25 per barrel.

HIGHWINES—Sales of 50 bbls Chicago, to arrive, at $2 25 per gallon.

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, Dec. 22, 1864.

The market during the past week was active with a large demand, particularly for good cattle and hogs. The weather being favorable for packing, dealers took hold in earnest. The sales were the largest we have reported for some weeks. Prices ranged from 75@100 per hundred advance over the previous week. Our packers have been doing a large business. The high prices that have ruled in this market have prevented certain dealers from taking hold, whilst others have sought the western markets and are packing in Indiana and Illinois. Other dealers intend waiting and taking the chance of purchasing their stocks in bulk or dry salt. It would no doubt astonish those persons that are not posted when we inform them that during the week one firm paid the sum of $55,000 in greenbacks for 1,788 head of hogs. The exports East were larger than the previous week, as will be perceived by the following table:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.
To Baltimore	3,333	1,518	2,000	150
To Philadelphia	2,952	1,462	1,000	162
To New York	5,700			
Total	11,990	2,980	3 000	162

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

John H Glass, bought 18 head at $5 50.
N Werntz, bought 40 head at $6.
Holmes & Pfiffer, bought 86 head at $5 80.
Holmes & Pfiffer, bought 36 head at $4 50.
Holmes & Pfiffer, bought 22 head at $4 25.
Holmes & Pfiffer, bought 37 head at $6 12.
McPherson, bought 50 head at $5 70.
McPherson, bought 40 head at $5 75.
W J Lafferty, bought 40 head at $6 25.
W J Lafferty, bought 20 head at $6 10.

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Gilchrist & Reyenthalers, Purchasers.

	No. Head.	Av. Weight.	Price.
G & R	61	220	$12 75
G & R	52	271	13 12
G & R	107	245	12 85
G & R	98	225	12 62
G & R	448	220	12 45
G & R	271	280	13 15
G & R	121	250	12 30
G & R	59	312	13 12
G & R	102	245	12 65
G & R	107	227	12 25
G & R	141	235	12 60
G & R	188	212	12 87
L Ripple	194	250	12 75
L Ripple	48	209	11 87
L Ripple	240	254	12 25
John H Glass	84	200	11 50
John H Glass	104	220	11 75
N Werntz	200	230	12 25
J Singer	300	250	12 50
J Singer	90	235	12 10
J Singer	168	220	12 00
J Singer	320	220	12 10
J Singer	410	235	12 30
J Singer	450	215	12 00
Holmes & Pfiffer	97	250	13 00
Holmes & Pfiffer	118	240	12 75
Holmes & Pfiffer	108	230	12 50
Ross	300	225	12 12
L Crosbery	310	200	11 00
J Crouse	210	280	13 00

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

The sheep market was but poorly supplied, in fact it seemed to be neglected. The sales reported were:

N Werntz	192 head	$6 75
L Ripple	176 "	6 00
Holmes & Pfiffer	79 "	6 00

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

THURSDAY, Dec. 22, 1864.

The market during the week was well attended, and the offerings were larger than the previous week. The sales, in a retail way, were large, principally to butchers. Good cattle found ready purchasers, while the poorer descriptions were only in limited demand. As usual, the best stock was purchased on Government account at good figures.

Hogs—The market was steady, with a good demand. The offerings were not large. Prices ranged from $11 50@13 00 ₱ cwt., according to size. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

SHEEP—Were neglected. The sales were limited, a few small lots only being disposed of, at prices ranging from $6@7 ₱ cwt.

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Myers & Bro., bought 100 head at $5.
Myers & Bro., bought 50 head at $6 50.
Marks & Trautman, bought 100 head at $7.
Marks & Trautman, bought 60 head at $7.
Greenwalt & Kain, bought 100 head at $4 50.
Greenwalt & Kain, bought 100 head at $4 50.
C D Wolfe sold 25 head at $3 50@6 50.
J Merwin sold 20 head at $5@6 75.
D Turner sold 20 head at $6.
W Reis & Co sold 20 head at $6.
Crum & Co sold 20 head at $6 25.
Wm Wren sold 18 head at $5.
Merrick & Dowd sold 70 head at $5@7.
Rothenhilds & Crouse sold 75 head at $4 50@6 50.
H Rawley sold 18 head at $4 50.
H Clark sold 20 head at $5.
John Baker sold 20 head at $5 50.

Hogs—The sales during the week were not large, all told they did not exceed 1,200 head. This is a large falling off. The weather during a portion of the time was unfavorable for packing purposes. The lowest weight sold was 200 lbs at $11 75 per cwt. The highest 376 lbs which commanded $13. The market closed firm with fair demand.

Wool in England and America.

The consumption of wool in Great Britain is vast and increasing. Last year the manufactures of the kingdom amounted to $200,000,000; and yet singular as it may seem, Great Britain does not produce one pound of the best broadcloths. The South Down sheep produces the best article of wool raised in the kingdom. The Merino is not adapted to the climate, and all attempts to rear it have proved unsuccessful. Spain formerly supplied the fine wool for their manufactures of the superior class; but lately Germany and Australia have been the sources from which wool for the finer fabrics have been obtained. From Australia alone there were brought in one year upwards of 47,000,000 pounds

Now the wool growers and flock masters of the United States have only to exercise care in forming the flocks from the best breeds—keeping them pure and permitting no crossings of species—to secure for themselves a golden harvest, for so soon as the English manufacturers ascertain that they can supply wool equally as fine, or finer in texture than any other country can produce, the demand for it will be extensive and lasting. As it has been with American cotton, so eventually it will be with American wool. Our farmers and those interested in the wool growing interest should prepare themselves early and confidently for this important event.

Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

A dull market and the demand light. We quote hot blast Pig at $70 and cold blast at $73@75 per ton. Bar is dull at 7½@8¾c, and Horseshoes at 11¾.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, Dec. 23, 1864.

Business in the oil department has been dull for the past few days. The demand being principally for small lots of 10 to 20 bbls, for export—we allude to refined. The stock of either description on hand at this time is limited, particularly of crude. The heavy sales we have previously reported were made principally to refiners, who were preparing themselves for the suspension of navigation or any other event. They have thus fortified themselves and can afford to take the world easy. The receipts by the river since the 17th amounted to 1,321 barrels. Boats will not venture out again until the weather moderates, and the river is clear of ice. The Petrolia, which left for Oil City on Wednesday, failed to reach her destination. She discharged a portion of her freight at Brady's Bend, and came back to the landing last evening. The Urilda was left at the same place. She was expected down last evening, together with the Ida Rees, Leclaire No. 2, and Echo No. 2. Ice was forming rapidly all the way down. The only sales that came under our notice were the following:

REFINED OIL—The demand was limited, but holders were firm in their views, notwithstanding the decline in the gold market, and they have an abiding faith that prices will eventually advance, and they are willing to wait that event. With navigation closed, and a limited supply of Crude on hand, they have an undoubted right to form the views we have mentioned. Sales of 500 bbls Free Oil at 87½c; 25 bbls do at 87c, and 20 bbls of Bonded at 68c.

CRUDE OIL—Holders, or at least those who were fortunate enough to have the article on hand, were firm in their views. The only operations that came under our notice were the following:—193 bbls at 45c, packages included; 10 do at the same figures, and 500 bbls, the terms of which were withheld. The supply on hand is small.

TAR—The market was firm, with a fair demand for small quantities. The current rates were $7 25 per bbl.

NAPTHA—The market has been inactive for some time past. Prices were nominal; Bond, 20c; Free, 40c.

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny River.

	bbls.		bbls.
D. M. Edgerton	921	H. McKelvey	400
Total			1321

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Company, 140 bbls refined for Philadelphia.
Sill & Co, 268 boxes refined for Boston.
Sill & Co, 67 barrels refined for Boston.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, Dec. 23, 1864.

Alcohol has advanced to correspond with the recent advance in the price of Whisky, but aside from this we have few changes of importance to note.

Acid Acetic	55	to	60	lb
" Citric	1 40	to	1 45	"
" Oxalic	70	to	75	"
" Tartaric	1 50	to	1 85	"
Alcohol 95 @ 98 0-0	4 25	to	4 50	gal.
" 98 0-0	3 95	to	4 00	"
Aloes, Cape	50	to	55	lb
" Socotrine	1 15	to	1 40	"
Ammonia Carb	42	to	45	"
" Aqua fff	14	to	17	"
Annotta	60	to	65	"
Ashes, Pot	12	to	13	b
" Pearl	14	to	15	"
" Soda	7¼	to	8	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 60	to	1 65	"
Bay Rum	5 25	to	5 50	gal.
Bark Cinchona, Red	3 60	to	3 10	lb.
" Pale	75	to	90	"
" Common	50	to	60	"
Black Lead, American	4	to	6	"
" " German	9	to	11	"
" " Soda	15	to	17	"
Blue Mass U. S. P.	1 12	to	1 15	"
Blue Vitriol	22	to	25	"
Borax, Refined	49	to	53	"
Brimstone Roll	7½	to	8¾	"
" Flor Sulphur	11	to	12	"
Calomel, American	2 25	to	2 30	"
" English	2 85	to	2 90	"
Camphor Refined	1 60	to	1 65	"
Cantharides	2 65	to	2 85	"
Cassia in Mats	1 12	to	1 18	"
Chamomiles, German	80	to	90	"
" Roman	25	to	85	"
Chloroform	2 90	to	2 95	"
Cloves	57	to	60	"
Cochineal	2 30	to	2 40	"
Concentrated Lye	11 50	to	12 50	case
Copperas	8 00	to	9 00	bbl
Cream Tartar	70	to	90	lb.
Cubebs	1 10	to	1 15	"
Cudbear	40	to	75	"
Emery, Eng	16	to	18	"
Ether Nitric, Spirits of	80	to	85	"
" Sulphuric	1 35	to	1 40	"
Extract, Logwood	19	to	20	"
" Liquorice Calabria	50	to	60	"
" " Italian	60	to	65	"
" Liquorice Sicily	28	to	35	"
Fustic, Chipped	5½	to	6½	"
Galls Aleppo	1 27	to	1 30	"
Gum Arabic, sorts	73	to	78	"
" " White	90	to	1 00	"
" Myrrh, Turkey	75	to	85	"
" Shellac	1 25	to	1 35	"
" Tragacanth sorts	65	to	70	"
" " Flake	1 20	to	1 30	"
Hoffman's Anodyne	90	to	95	"
Indigo Manilla	2 00	to	2 20	"
" Spanish Flake	3 10	to	3 30	"
Iodine Resublimed	9 75	to	10 00	"
Juniper Berries	10	to	12	"
Logwood Chipped	4	to	5	"
Madder	15	to	16	"
"	22	to	24	"
Magnesia Calcined	1 60	to	1 75	"
" Carbonate	60	to	65	"
Manna S F	1 75	to	1 80	"
Morphia, Sulph	11 25	to	11 50	₱ oz.
Nutmegs, No. 1	2 10	to	2 20	lb.
Oil Bergamont	6 00	to	6 50	"
" Castor	3 40	to	3 70	gall
" Cinnamon	8 15	to	8 50	lb
" Cloves	7 00	to	7 75	"
" Cod Liver	3 75	to	4 00	gall
" Lemon	7 00	to	8 50	lb
" Lard, City	1 95	to	2 00	gall
" " Chinchina	2 60	to	2 65	"
" Linseed	1 50	to	1 55	"
" Neatsfoot	1 60	to	1 75	"
" Olive	4 00	to	4 25	"
" Quarts	9 25	to	16 00	₱ doz
" Pints	6 00	to	9 00	"
" Origanum	1 75	to	3 50	lb
" Peppermint	5 50	to	7 00	"
" Rosemary	3 00	to	4 50	"
" Sassafras	1 60	to	1 65	"
" Sperm gennine	2 00	to	2 50	gall.
" Tanners	1 50	to	1 70	"
" Whale W B	1 80	to	2 00	"
" Wintergreen	5 75	to	6 50	lb.
Opium, Turkey	18 50	to	18 75	"
Pepper, Black	49	to	51	"
Pepper African Cayenne	73	to	78	"
Phosphorus	2 30	to	2 50	"
Plaster Paris, calc'd	4 75	to	5 00	bbl.
Potass Bi Chromate	35	to	38	lb.
" Chlorate	1 10	to	1 25	"
" Iodide	6 00	to	7 50	"
" Prussiate Yellow	75	to	80	"
" " Red	1 65	to	1 70	"
Precipitate Red	2 85	to	2 90	"
" White	3 15	to	3 20	"
Putty	6	to	8	"
Quinine Sulph	3 70	to	3 80	oz.
Rosin (obl. of 280 lbs)	36 00	to	38 00	bbl.
Root Gentian	20	to	25	lb.
" Ginger, E. I	48	to	50	"
" " Jamaica	70	to	75	"
" Ipecac, Pow'd	7 10	to	7 30	"
" Jalap	3 80	to	3 90	"
" Liquorice	28	to	30	"
" Rhubarb, E. I	3 90	to	4 10	"
" Sarsaparilla Hond	65	to	70	"
" Senega	1 40	to	1 50	"
" Valerian, English	30	to	35	"
" " German	35	to	40	"
Sal Ammoniac	35	to	40	"
" Epsom	6¼	to	7	"
" Soda	6	to	7	"
Seed, Anise	42	to	45	"
" Canary	8 00	to	8 50	bus.
" Cardamom	4 25	to	5 00	lb.
" Hemp	4 50	to	5 00	bus.
" Mustard	25	to	30	lb.
Senna, Alex	40	to	45	"
" E. I	30	to	35	"
Soda Bi. Carb	11¾	to	12¾	"
Soda Caustic	14½	to	15	"
Soap Castile	29	to	32	"
" " White	44	to	47	"
Starch	9½	to	10¾	"
Sugar Lead, White	55	to	60	"
Sumac, Sicily	11	to	12	"
Tannin	45	to	48	oz.
Terra Japonica	15	to	16	lb
Turpentine Spts	2 90	to	3 15	gall
Turmeric	30	to	35	lb
Varnish, Copal	3 75	to	7 00	gall.
" Japan	1 75	to	2 50	"
" Damar	3 75	to	7 00	"
Venitian Red	6¼	to	7½	lb.
White Lead Pure	19	to	20	"
" " Fancy Brds	19	to	17	"
White " Dry	19	to	20	"
Red " Dry	19	to	20	"
Whiting	4	to	4¾	"
Litharge	19	to	20	"
Zinc, Carbonate	12	to	14	"
" in Oil	14	to	15	"
" French	17	to	18	"

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R. Martin O & B, 1 car iron; J Miller, 9 pkgs mdse; J O Kirkpatrick, 62 barrels; E P Dodge, 7 pkgs mdse; W H Kirkpatrick, 6 do do; J Aiter, 4 bgs flour; T Williams, 27 bgs beans; G Farr, 20 bush corn; H Sieber, 18 sks oats; Petrona Oil Co, 20 bbls oil; W D Cushman, 60 do do; J A Caughey & Co, 40 do do.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. RR.—J H Speers, 198 bgs oats; J Rhodes, 200 bgs barley; J Moorhead, 1 car metal; J Painter, 100 do do, W McAllister, 100 do do; Nimick & Co, 60 tons metal; J S Leggett & Co, 160 sks wheat; M B Snydham, 171 sks flax seed; H McSwiggen, 10 bbls apples and 13 packages; A Lepert, 53 pkgs; Adams & McKee, 16 bbls. knobs; McKeown & Co, 100 bbls do; Jennings, Ball & Co, 55 bbls oil; A C Hitchcock, 38 bbls cheese; H L Voight, 159 bbls apples; J G Harvey, 1 car staves.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Saint Louis.

PER KENTON—Clark, 910 bbls flour, 100 tes lard, 22 bbls flaxseed, 8 hhds tobacco, 1 bbl eggs; Wm Flack, 25 bbls beans, 28 bbls flaxseed; B A Fahnestock, Son & Co, 10 bbls castor oil, 3 casks hempseed; Springer & Harbaugh, 109 dry hides, 170 green do, 7 sks feathers, 2 do wool, 1 do beeswax; A Gordon, 25 bbls sheet lead; Seaman & Weise, 2 wardrobes, 2 bedsteads; T Jackson, 6 bbls flour; Rev James Rogers, 1 box books; J Fullerton, 3 hhds tobacco, 1 bx samples; R W Poindexter, 5 hhds tobacco; J Irwin, 1 bl meal; A H Childs & Co, 1 bale hemp tow; J Y McLaughlin, 200 green hides; Delange & Chesnut, 200 do; C Imansen & Sons, 17 bbls clay; Little & Trimble, 86 bales brush; S Wilkins, 402 empty oil bbls; S Hyde, 5 bales and 8 sks cotton; Park & McCandy, 1 copper still, 3 sks copper; T R Sill, 3 bbls apples; Capt J M Vandergrift, 2 bbls flour; Thos Bradley, 10 dry hides, 1 green do; Marshall, Fulton & Ballow, 50 bales hemp; R T Kennedy & Bro, 306 sks wheat.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Kenton	Dunlap	St. Louis.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Rob Roy	Kennister	New Orleans

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were fifteen feet of water in the channel, and falling fast. The weather during the day was very cold. Ice was forming rapidly in both rivers.

HO FOR ST. LOUIS.—The first class passenger packet, Armenia, A. C. McCallum commander, will leave for Cario and St. Louis on this day. We take pleasure in recommending this boat to our friends.

HO FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The new steamer Rob Roy, Capt. Kinnester, leaves for New Orleans this day. Passengers and shippers should bear this in mind. The first clerk is D. B. Ludwick. Any business entrusted to him will be done about right.

THE new and pretty steamer Hard Times, Captain Perry Brown, is announced to leave to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is one of the best of her class ever built, and offers superior accommodations to shippers. Mr. A. J. Haslett, who presides in the office, will attend to matters about right.

Louisville.—The *Press* says: The river was rising slowly yesterday, with 9 feets 8 inches on the falls canal in the evening by the mark. During the previous 24 hours the river had risen 3 inches at the wharf and 24 inches at the falls canal. The weather continues cold, and has turned quite cool again, with heavy rain Saturday night.

On the falls last evening there were 7¼ feet water for steamboats down the Indiana chute, and fully 6 feet of water for ascending boats up the middle chute.

The falls are now navigable for ascending boats, and the Tarascon, from Henderson, ascended the falls last evening.

By the following extracts of a letter from the master of the steamer Shamrock, at Clarksville, Cumberland river, under date of the 11th, it will be seen that four of the six boats reported captured by the rebels, are safe in that harbor:

To-day a passenger came through, by land, from Fort Donelson, and reported the Ben. Smith and Echo burned, and also the T. E. Tutt, bound up, was captured at the same point, and was burned at or near Cumberland City, formerly called Brownsville Green. The crew of the Tutt, we understand, were paroled and sent to Fort Doneldson, under a flag of truce, and of the crews of the Ben. Smith and Echo nothing has been heard. The tow-boats Kellogg and Hornet run the blockade, not without damage, but to what extent I have not learned. The Rosa D., being in the rear with our fleet, was turned back, and all retreated in good order, but on the double quick, and arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning. The steamers Nangatuck, Leonidas, and Clara Poe are discharging their cargoes. The boats now lying here are the Deamolines, Echo No. 2, Shamrock, Kentucky, Leonidas, Nangatuck, Clara Poe, Alex. Speer, and Rosa D. The messenger heretofore mentioned, states that the forces were General Lyon's command, and had crossed the Cumberland to the north side, at the point where the boats were destroyed. Monday, 12th—All remains quiet, but very cold. Friday, 16th—At Cairo, all safe; came out last night under the convoy of two gunboats.

D. S. JAMES,
Master steamer Shamrock.

NOTICE—STEAMBOAT MEN—We are now manufacturing a very superior article of
CORK LIFE PRESERVERS.
We would respectfully call your attention to ours before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee them to pass inspection.
ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
oct5-tf No. 122 Third Street.

RIVER PACKETS,

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.

For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, and Wheeling. Connecting with Parkersburg, Marietta and Bull Creek.
THE fine Passenger Steamer MINERVA, JOHN GORDON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m.
For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents, Wharfboat below Monongahela Bridge.

Regular Pittsburgh & Wheeling Packet.
THE new and fast running passenger steamer, T. M. FORTNER,
T. L. TAYLOR, Captain, L. F. BEMLER, Clerk, leaves Wheeling every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 o'clock, a. m., and Pitts